Morning Oregonian.

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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, except Sunday and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 37½ cents a week Single copies, 12½ cents By Mail or Express, to any part of the State at **$10 per annum in advance; $6 for six months; $3 for three months.**

Advertisements at liberal rates

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily will be published every Saturday morning and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at **$3** per annum, **$2** for six months, and **$1** for three months, in advance

All papers discontinued at the end of the time for which they are paid Subscribers should renew at least two weeks before the date printed upon the address label

OFFICE—No 5 Washington street, one door from Front

SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—L P FISHER, 620 Washington Street San Francisco

Business Cards.

FRIEDMAN & CO.,
(Successors to A M & L M Starr)
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Stoves, Tin-Plate, Sheet Iron,
Copper Wire, Zinc, Tin and JAPANNED WARE,
Agents for TILTON & McFARLAND'S CELEBRATED
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
Corner Front and Stark Streets,
nov13 PORTLAND, OREGON ly.

D. M. M'KENNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
nov15 dlptf

M. PATRICK BULL,
Attorney-at-Law,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFICE—WITH JUDGE A. E. WAITE, FRONT ST., between Yamhill and Taylor, west side, over [illegible]'s Drug Store Collections and all legal business promptly and faithfully attended to se24tf

L. [illegible] H. C. SMALL

STERNS & SMALL,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
PORTLAND, OREGON,

Will practice their profession in the various Courts of Oregon and adjacent Territories.

Collections made, and all kinds of legal business attended to with dispatch

Claims against the United States Government promptly [illegible]

H. C. SMALL, Notary Public.

OFFICE, No. 10, Carter's New Brick Building corner of Front and Alder streets dec24dtf

Oregon State Insane Asylum and COUNTY HOSPITAL.
DRS. HAWTHORNE & LORYEA,
PHYSICIANS & PROPRIETORS.
[illegible] at Drs. Chapman and Watkins,
Corner of Front and Washington Streets,
PORTLAND, dtf

HENRY MARTIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PRODUCE,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
NUTS OF ALL KINDS,
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, STATIONERY, CUTLERY,
Yankee Notions, &c.
FIRE CRACKERS and all kinds of FIREWORKS, and South Sea Island CORAL SHELLS always on hand.
Also, Miller & [illegible]'s FLOWER SHRUBBERY, FRUIT TREES and FRUITS.
Corner of Front and Washington Sts.,
Opposite Lincoln House, Portland, Oregon.
P S—Orders promptly filled. nov2dtf

Albert M. Snyder,
GOVERNMENT CLAIM AGENT,
86 Front Street, East Side,
PORTLAND, OREGON
[illegible] Claims before the various Departments of the Government.
dec31 d3m

JAS. L. DALY W S STEVENS.
DALY & STEVENS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS, COLLECTORS AND
General Agents.
OFFICE First Floor Vaughn's Brick,
Cor of Morrison and Front streets Portland Oregon
Particular attention given to the adjustment of accounts
Legal and other Documents transcribed at short notice.
dec28dtf

To the Citizens of Oregon!

A. H. FRANCIS,

FOR many years a Merchant in Portland, has opened a Commission House in Victoria, V. I., for the sale of all kinds of flour, grain, bacon, butter, eggs, apples, &c, &c. All those having such articles to dispose of, and are desirous of turning them speedily into cash, at fair rates, will be accommodated by shipping to A. H. F., Victoria, V. I. My well known reputation as a merchant in Portland, and my acquaintances and large trade in Victoria since 1859, will, I venture to say be sufficient [illegible] that every attention to quick and safe sales, and prompt results can, subject to the order of the con[illegible] will be strictly adhered to My business shall be strictly CASH I would recommend shippers to ship the best quality of articles.
2 [illegible] A. H. FRANCIS.

THE OLD
Franklin Market,
Corner of First and Taylor Streets,
STILL CONTINUES TO KEEP constantly on hand the BEST supply of Meats in the city, consisting in part of BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, VENISON, POULTRY and CORNED MEATS of all kinds, which they are [illegible] cheap for cash, both WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
TIDD, WYMAN & CO., Proprietors

Printing Paper
FOR SALE.
THE FOLLOWING SIZES CONSTANTLY KEPT on hand.
23x36. 24x36.
21x42. 24x34.
24x38. 22x32.
Also, 300 lbs. NEWS INK, in 50 lb. kegs.
HENRY L PITTOCK,
No. 5 Washington Street, Portland.

LUMBER YARD!
SUTTON & CO.
WHARF FOOT OF ALDER STREET,
[illegible] Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Redwood Lumber.
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH ALL kinds of Lumber at the market rates Seasoned Lumber constantly on hand feb21dtf

HARDWARE,
Direct from England,
AND THE BEST MANUFACTURERS OF THE Eastern States. For sale by
H W CORBETT

Fair Warning.

THE TAX-PAYERS OF SCHOOL DISTRICT NO 1 can save costs by calling at my office, No 11 Washington street, and paying their tax before the 20th day of this month.
L M PARRISH
Jan. 2, 1867. jan4dtd School Clerk

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Samuel D. Smith and L P W Quimby in the hotel business is this day dissolved by mutual consent Parties having claims against the House are requested to present them on or before the 10th inst Those indebted will please call and settle with either party.
SAM L D SMITH
L P W QUIMBY.
Portland, Jan. 1st, 1867 jan3dtf

Banking.

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital $1,562,500.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO
$10,000,000!
HEAD OFFICE—5 EAST INDIA AVENUE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
BRANCHES.
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, and SAN FRANCISCO.
AGENCIES.
NEW YORK—Messrs. B. BELL and F GUNDRY, (Agents for Bank of Montreal.)
IN CANADA;
BANK OF MONTREAL,
Branches and Agencies:
Montreal, Kingston, Whitby, Stratford,
Toronto, Cobourg, Peterboro, Picton,
Quebec, Belleville, Ottawa, Perth,
Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Simcoe,
London, Brockville, Goderich, St Catherines
IN SCOTLAND—British Linen Company Bank
IN IRELAND—Union Bank of Ireland.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for any amount not less than One Hundred Dollars INTEREST allowed on Credit balances over $1,000

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS bearing Interest, issued for money lodged for fixed periods

BILLS Discounted and Collected; and BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York purchased

DRAFTS issued on all the Branches and Agencies; and CREDITS granted on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York, authorising payment for Goods shipped to Portland.

GOLD BARS PURCHASED, received on Deposit, or Advances made upon them
EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager
Portland February 1, 1866 ja10 49tf

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.
Directors:

J A DONOHOE	of Donohoe, Kelly & Co
JACOB SCHOLLE	of Scholle Bros
IRA P RANKIN	of Goddard & Co
JOHN SIME	of John Sime & Co
ADAM GRANT	of Murphy, Grant & Co
JACOB GREENBAUM	of H Cohn & Co
J Y HALLOCK	of J Y Hallock & Co
SOLOMON RICH	of S. Rich & Bro
BENJ BREWSTER	of Jennings & Brewster
J BAUM	of J Baum & Bro
ISAAC HECHT	of Hecht Bros. & Co
JOS. SELLER	of Goldstein & Seller
JOHN N RISDON	of Coffey & Risdon
THOMAS DAY	Merchant
MORRIS SPEYER	Merchant
HENRY GREENBERG	Real Estate,
N VAN BERGEN	of John Van Bergen & Co.
JNO R. MEAD	J & R. Mead
J W BRITTAN	of J W Brittan & Co
CHR. CHRISTIANSEN, of J Y Hallock & Co	President
LEWIS GERSTL	of Louis Sloss & Co
JOHN LANDERS	Agent Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
MARTIN SACHS	of L. & M Sachs & Co.
A KLINE	of Kline & Co
A. GOLDSMITH	of Goldsmith & Bro
ISAAC WORMSER	of Wormser Bros
JAMES THOMAS BOYD	Attorney-at Law
LEON KHRMAN	Merchant
W W DODGE	of Dodge & Phillips
O MEYER	of C Meyer & Co
A, J BOWIE	Physician

B. GOLDSMITH, Agent,
oc22dtf Portland, Oregon.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.
CAPITAL, (PAID UP IN FULL,)
$1,000,000!

INSURES BRICK FRAME, AND OTHER BUILDings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other Insurable Property against Loss or Damage caused by Fire, on the most favorable terms

Losses Promptly Paid in Gold Coin.
INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
[illegible], GEORGE W GIBBS, RICHARD G SNEATH
JOHN G BEAT JOSEPH A DONOHOE, HENRY PIERCE
President —WILLIAM PIERCE
Vice-President —D W C. THOMPSON
Secretary—W W WIGGINS
Office, No. 403, Montgomery Street,
Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co, San Francisco
my9dlp6m

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
UNION
Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Nos. 416 and 418 CALIFORNIA ST.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE
CASH CAPITAL. $750,000.
DEPOSIT IN OREGON, $50,000.
Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.

THIS COMPANY having complied with the laws of Oregon by making a Deposit of fifty thousand dollars, is now prepared to effect insurance against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, and also against MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on liberal terms.

CALEB T FAY, President.
CHARLES D HAVEN, Secretary,
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, Marine Director
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER,
Agent for Oregon,
Office No 73 Front Street, Portland
Portland January 16, 1866. 4tf

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
CAPITAL, $750,000, GOLD COIN.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO COMPLY with the law of the State of Oregon, requiring a deposit of $50,000, invite parties desirous of insuring against loss or damage by fire, to patronize this HOME INSTITUTION.

DIRECTORS.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Louis McLane
W. C Ralston,
J G Kittle,
A. L. Tubbs,
J Mora Moss,
S. C. Bigelow,
H Seligman,
H Carlton Jr,
T B Thomas
L B Benchley,
Wm Sherman
L Sachs
M. F Jones
A T Lawton,
J Whitney Jr,
Edward Martin,
Charles Hayne,
John Wightman
G. W Beaver,
Wm Sharon
Adam Grant,
Aldheus Bull,
S M Wilson,
D J Oliver,
Jabez Howes,
Wm Alvord,
H Hanesmann,
Ella Lazard,
A B Forbes
Jonathan Hunt,
J O Earl,
S J Hensley,
Lloyd Tevis,
James DeFremery,
J G Bray,
J. B Newton,
H L Dodge,
D Stern,
Herman Michels,
Frederick Billings,
J G Kellogg
A S Stiles
H F Teschmacher
G H Howard,
Erwin Davis,
P L Weaver,
E L Goldstein,
W A Dana,
F W Brooks.
PORTLAND OREGON
Capt. J C AINSWORTH W S LADD (Ladd & Tilton)
LADD & TILTON,
General Agents for Oregon and Washington Territory
May 29 1866

IF THERE IS A FLORENCE SEWing Machine within One Thousand Miles of this Office that is not working well, it will be attended to if I am informed of it, without expense to the owner. SAMUEL HILL, General Agent, 111 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
nov23dawlp3m

Upper Columbia and Idaho.

NOTICE.
Wells, Fargo & Co's
FAST FREIGHT LINE!
GREAT REDUCTION ON FREIGHT
TO IDAHO!
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM AND AFTER DECEMBER 1ST, 1866 UNTIL further notice our rates for FAST FREIGHT will be as follows

From Portland to Boise City	.28	cents per pound
" " " Idaho City	38	" " "
" " " Ruby City	.40	" " "

Portland, Dec 1, 1866
jy31dtf WELLS FARGO & CO

JOHN HAILEY & CO'S
PIONEER LINE OF
Concord Coaches!
CARRYING THE U S. MAILS and
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS.
Summer Arrangements.

LEAVING UMATILLA EVERY MORNING AT 5 o clock for Boise, via LaGrande, Union Baker, Boise, Idaho Centreville, Placerville, and Pioneer Cities, direct, connecting at Olds' Ferry with the

STEAMER SHOSHONE,
FOR OWYHEE, RUBY AND SILVER CITIES.

Superior inducements are offered to the traveling community who continue to patronize this line, as we are now carrying

Passengers at Reduced Rates, and

make better time than any other line and our Night Stations are at the Best Hotels on the route.
HAILEY & CO Proprietors,
aug1d2ptf and JOS. PINKHAM Agent.

FOR MONTANA!
Freight and Passage Reduced!
THE NEW STEAMER
MARY MOODY,
CAPT ROBERT COPELEY Master,
Will leave her Landing at Pen d'Oreille Lake
FOR CABINET RAPIDS!
ON
MONDAY AND FRIDAY AT ONE O'CLOCK P M
Returning,
Will leave Cabinet Rapids on TUESDAY and SATURDAY at the same hour

PASSAGE	$8 00
ANIMALS	3 50
FREIGHT, (per ton, weight)	18 00

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
June 30, 1866. dtf Z. F MOODY, Agent,

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Corner of G and First Streets,
UMATILLA OREGON,
HENRY GIMDAT Proprietor

THIS HOTEL, DURING THE LAST FEW MONTHS has been entirely Re-Painted Re-Fitted and Enlarged by the addition of a number of New Rooms and the proprietor is now able to offer additional inducements to the patrons of the House, and solicits increased patronage from the Traveling Public

Especial attention is called to his SUITS OF ROOMS, and arrangements for the accommodation of Families.

Baggage taken to and from the Hotel Free of Charge. Fire-Proof Safe in the Office for Deposit of Valuables
JOHN HAILEY & CO'S PIONEER LINE stages leave every morning from this Hotel.
jy18d6mlp H GIMDAT

NOTICE.
FORWARDING
TO
Montana and Idaho!
FREE OF CHARGE!
BY
M. AINSA, JR., Merchant,
UMATILLA, OREGON
Mark Goods care of M A., Umatilla se5dtf

JOHN R. FOSTER,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANT,
UMATILLA OREGON

GOODS RECEIVED AND FORWARDED TO ALL parts of the MINES IN OREGON, IDAHO AND OWYHEE, and all business connected with the Forwarding and Commission business promptly attended to
Consignments of Goods solicited.
References:
Jacob Underhill & Co., Allen & Lewis,
Geo. C Johnson & Co., Portland, Oregon
San Francisco
Mark Goods care of J. R. F., Umatilla.
aug3dtf

FLANDERS & FELTON,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WALLULA, W. T.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RECEIVING and Forwarding Goods to all parts of the Mines in Washington and Idaho Territories; also to the Blackfoot Mines Freights paid and Goods Stored on Consignments made to us

All business intrusted to us promptly attended to.
Mark Goods care of F & F, Wallula

FLANDERS & FELTON
Have on hand and keep for sale a Large Assortment of
Groceries and Liquors.
feb21 dtf

THE NATIONAL COLLEGE
OF
BUSINESS AND COMMERCE!
Corner Alder and Front Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
Superior Advantages!

THIS COLLEGE RANKS FIRST ON THE COAST, and offers advantages for acquiring a Practical Business Education superior to any other school

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
Is conducted on the plan of the best Commercial Colleges in Europe and the Atlantic States, combining
THEORY AND PRACTICE,
By means of Banks and Business Offices, thus familiarizing the Student with all the different kinds of business in the shortest possible time and least expense

THE BUSINESS COURSE!
Embraces Book Keeping (by Single and Double Entry) Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Correspondence, Commercial Law Actual Business, Lectures on Accounts, Business Customs, Mercantile Ethics, &c

TERMS:
Scholarships embracing the whole Business Course, Regular and Special Lectures with privilege of reviewing at any future time ... $50.

N B.—A deduction of $10 will be made on all Scholarships issued before the 1st of December, 1866

For further particulars call at the College or address
H K LAUDENSLAGER
President National College, Portland, Oregon
dec2dlptf

Window Glass.

JUST RECEIVED 258 BOXES WINDOW GLASS assorted sizes, from 8x10 to 32x44, and for sale in lots to suit by
HAYWARD COLEMAN & CO,
oc16dtf 92 Front Street, Portland.

Steamers.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
NOTICE.
The Company will Despatch a Boat
FOR THE DALLES!
DAILY (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
At 5 o clock A M
BOATS ON THE UPPER RIVER
WILL LEAVE CELILO ON
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
At 5 o clock A M

Monticello Route!

FROM AND AFTER MONDAY NOVEMBER 5TH till further notice, the Steamer
JULIA,
WM SMITH Master,
J T KERNS Purser
will make
Tri-Weekly Trips to Monticello,
Via Willamette Slough Leaving Portland
Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday
at 7 o'clock A M
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT OPPOSITION RATES

THE STEAMER
RESCUE,
OHLSON Master,
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL,
Will Leave for MONTICELLO
Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
At 7 o clock A M via Lewis River

Astoria Route!

A BOAT FOR ASTORIA WILL LEAVE AS USUAL
On Monday and Friday
At 6 o'clock A. M.
J. C. AINSWORTH President.
Portland Nov 21, 1866. nov2dtf

PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION CO.'S
Notice.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE STEAMER
ALERT
WILL LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY, AT 7 A. M.,
For Oregon City,
Connecting with the Steamer
RELIANCE FOR CORVALLIS
ON
MONDAY AND THURSDAY
of each week. Also with the
Fannie Patton for Corvallis,
ON
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
of each week, Also with the
Active for Eugene,
On WEDNESDY of each Week.
ALSO, WITH THE
Steamer Union,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS, of each week,
For LAFAYETTE and intermediate points
Dec. 8th, 1866. A A McCULLY,
dtf Pres t People s Trans Co

To the Traveling Public.
STEAMER
ELIZA ANDERSON,
D B. FINCH Master

THE ANDERSON HAS NOT BEEN HAULED OFF the route, nor will she be She is the only steamer that ever RUN REGULARLY on Puget Sound for any length of time Has just been thoroughly overhauled and is in complete order for a long campaign Will carry passengers freight and stock CHEAPER than any other conveyance.

PASSAGE AT PRESENT

TO VICTORIA	$3 50
RETURNING FROM VICTORIA	3 00

Berths and Meals Included.

FREIGHT

CATTLE, at present	$2 00
SHEEP at present	50
MERCHANDISE, at present, per ton	2 00

Vancouver Island Landing permits have been abolished.
Olympia Dec. 7, 1866 dec13dtf

STEAMER RANGER!
WILL LEAVE PORTLAND FOR MONTICELLO three times a week,
Leaving Portland every
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A M
AND RETURNING ON
Wednesday, Friday and Monday,
Leaving Monticello at 6½ A. M
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED
The Boat will go through Willamette Slough every trip
Apply on board at Lincoln House Wharf
nov28dtf J N FISHER, Master

Frankenthal & Haas,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Umatilla, Oregon.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR Friends and the Public, that they will have completed by March 1st, 1867, a large (40 by 80)

Fire Proof Building!
For the storage of freight

Goods will be received, forwarded and stored at owners risk, freights advanced and all business connected with the Forwarding and Commission Business strictly attended to
jan5dtf FRANKENTHAL & HAAS

EXCELSIOR SODA WORKS!
BALLARD & PHILLIPS, Proprietors,
DEALERS IN
FINE BRANDIES,
ENGLISH ALE & PORTER,
Champagne Cider, Bock Beer, &c.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF SYRUPS SODA WATER and GINGER POP
Orders for English Ale and Porter filled in bulk or by the case oc6dtf

Honey! Honey!

JUST RECEIVED FROM J S HARBISON OF SACramento 1 200 pounds extra No. 1 HONEY in perfect order Call and try it
A liberal discount made to the trade,
LADDE BROS
dec14dlm Grocers, corner Second and Washington,

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury

The report begins with a statement of the public debt which has already been published in this paper After showing to what extent the debt has been reduced during the past year the Secretary says

It is not expected nor is it perhaps desirable that the same rate of reduction should be continued A considerable diminution of taxes was effected by the amendments of the Internal Revenue law at the last session of Congress A further diminution of internal taxes, and a modification of the tariff which doubtless will lead to a reduction of custom duties on many articles, will be required in order that production may be increased and new life infused into certain branches of industry now languishing under the burdens which have been imposed upon them But, after the proper and necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenues will doubtless be sufficient if the Government shall be economically administered, to pay the current expenses, the interest of the public debt, and reduce the principal at the rate of from four to five millions a month In order that this may be done however, there must be no additional donations to railroads, no payments but in the fulfillment of contracts, and no unnecessary expenditures for any purpose whatever. With proper economy in all the Departments of the Government, the debt can be paid by the generation that created it, if wise and equal revenue laws shall be enacted and continued by Congress, and those laws are faithfully enforced by the officers charged with their execution That it is the will of the people that it should be paid, and not perpetuated, is clearly indicated by the favor with which its rapid reduction during the past year has been regarded The idea that a national debt can be anything else than a burden—in which there are some compensations, but still a burden, a mortgage upon the property and industry of the people—is fortunately not an American idea In countries in which the public expenditures are so heavy, or the resources are so small that no reduction of their public debts are practicable and where national securities become monopolized, capital in the hands of monied aristocracies, who not only absorb the means but give direction to the sentiments of the people public debts may be regarded as public blessings, but no such fallacy will ever be countenanced by the free and intelligent people of the United States

Nothing in our history has created so much surprise, both at home and abroad, as the reduction of our national debt The wonder excited by the rapidity with which it was created, is greatly exceeded by the admiration of the resolution of the tax payers themselves that it shall be speedily extinguished The conviction is becoming fastened upon the popular mind that it is important—for economy in the national expenses for the maintenance of the true democracy in the administration of the Government, for the cause of good morals and public virtue—that the policy of a steady annual reduction of the debt should be definitely and inexorably established Nothing short of this, and that economy in the national expenditures, which will render it practicable, will reconcile the people to the burdens of taxation A national debt must ever be a severe strain upon republican institutions, and ours should not be subject to it one day longer than is necessary To the perpetuation of the existing debt of the United States there are also, it may be proper to remark, serious objections growing out of the circumstances under which it was created Although incurred in a great struggle for the preservation of the Government, and therefore especially sacred in its character, its burdens are to be shared by those to whom it is a reminder of humiliation and defeat It is exceedingly desirable that this, with other causes of heart burnings and alienation, should be removed as rapidly as possible, and that all should disappear with the present generation so that there may be nothing in the future to prevent that unity and good feeling between the sections which are necessary for true national prosperity

LITTLE PROGRESS TOWARD SPECIE PAYMENT

The Secretary regrets, notwithstanding the large reduction of the national debt, and the satisfactory condition, in other respects of the National Treasury, that little progress has been made since his last report toward specie payment. The views presented by him in that report, although indorsed in the House of Representatives by a nearly unanimous vote, were not sustained by a corresponding legislation Instead of being authorized to reduce the paper circulation of the country, according to his recommendations, the amount of United States notes which he was permitted to retire was limited to $10,000,000 for the six months ending October 12th and to $4,000,000 per month thereafter In the meantime, the reduction of these notes and of the notes of the State banks, has been nearly balanced by the increase of the circulation of the National Banks, and specie commands about the same premium it did when the last Treasury Report was prepared Having been thus prevented from taking the first important step toward a return to specie payments the Secretary has mainly directed his attention to measures looking to an increase of efficiency in the collection of the revenues, to the conversion of interest bearing notes into five twenty bonds, and to a reduction of the public debt What has been accomplished in these respects, and is not already understood by the country, is explained elsewhere in this report The Secretary has also deemed it to be his duty to use such means within his control as were, in his judgment, best calculated to keep the business of the country as steady as possible while conducted on the uncertain basis of an irredeemable currency To accomplish this, he has thought it necessary to hold a handsome reserve of coin in the Treasury. For doing so he has been criticised by many intelligent persons, some of whom have condemned the policy as involving a heavy loss to the country in the way of interest, others have objected to it as a failure on his part to avail himself of the means within his control for reducing the price of coin, and thus approximating specie payment on the contrary not a few have pronounced all sales of gold by the Government, on the theory that if the coin received from customs, and not required for the payment of interest, should be permitted to accumulate until it should reach about the same proportion to the outstanding United States notes that, in former days, the coin in the banks of well managed institutions sustained to their immediate liabilities specie payments might be resumed without a reduction of the currency and without regard to the condition of trade between the United States and other nations

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE SECRETARY

Under these circumstances, feeling sensible of the great responsibility of his position, the Secretary has deemed it safer and better for the country to act according to the dictates of his own judgment, carefully regarding the condition of the markets and of the treasury, rather than to take his direction from those who, however intelligent and able, were under no official obligation to the Government, and might be less accurately advised in regard to the actual state of its financial affairs He has regarded a steady market of more importance to the people than the saving of a few millions of dollars in the way of interest, and observation and experience have assured him that in order to secure this steadiness in any considerable degree while business is conducted on a paper basis, there must be power in the treasury to prevent successful combinations to bring about fluctuations for speculative purposes He has also been clear in his convictions that specie payments are not to be restored by an accumulation of coin in the treasury to be paid out at a future day in the redemption of Government obligations, but rather by quickened industry increased production and lower prices, which can alone make the United States what they ought to be—a creditor and not a debtor nation These views explain the course that has been pursued with the gold which, during his administration of the department has come into the treasury, He has permitted it to accumulate when the use or sale of it was not necessary for paying Government obligations or to prevent commercial panics or successful combinations against the national credit; and he has sold whenever sales were necessary to supply the treasury with currency to ward off financial crises or to save the paper circulation of the country, as far as practicable from unnecessary and damaging depreciation For making sales he alone is responsible If in conducting them, any favoritism has been shown or if the interests of any particular class have been especially regarded it has been without his knowledge and in violation of his instructions He has not the slightest reason to suppose however that they have not been conducted honestly fairly and judiciously

DISADVANTAGES OF PAPER CURRENCY

There is but one universally recognized measure of value and that being a value in itself costing what it represents in the labor which is required to obtain it the nation that adopts either from choice or temporary necessity an inferior standard violates the financial law of the world, and inevitably suffers for its violation An irredeemable, and consequently depreciated currency, drives out of circulation the currency superior to itself and if made by law a legal tender, while its real value is not thereby enhanced, it becomes a false and demoralizing standard under the influences of which prices advance in a ratio disproportioned even to its actual depreciation Very different from this is that gradual, healthy and genial advance of prices which is the effect of the increase of the precious metals The coin which is obtained in the gold and silver producing districts although it first affects prices within such districts, following the course of trade and in obedience to its laws, soon finds its way to other countries and becomes a part of the common stock of the nations which, increasing in amount by the regular product of the mines and in activity by the growing demands of commerce, advances the price of labor and commodities throughout the commercial world Thus, the products of the American, Australian and Russian mines tends first to advance prices in their respective localities, but the operation of trade soon distributes these products, enterprise everywhere feels and responds to the increase of the universal measure of value All this is healthful, because slow, permanent and universal The coin produced in any country will be retained there no longer than its productions and sales keep the balance of trade in its favor. As soon as it becomes cheaper (if this word can be properly used in regard to the standard of value) in the country in which it is produced than in other accessible countries, or rather when it will purchase more in other countries (adding interest, the cost of transportation duties and other necessary expenses) than in that in which it is produced, or when it is required to pay balance to other countries, it flows to them by a law as regular and as certain as gravitation Hence, although the precious metals are produced in considerable quantities in but a few countries they affect the prices in all Not so with a paper currency, which is local in its use and in its influence. Its advantages, when convertible, are admitted, for, if convertible, although it swells the volume of currency, it rather increases enterprise than prices Its convertibility prevents expansion, while its larger volume gives impetus to trade and creates demand for labor But when a paper currency is an inconvertible currency, and especially when, being so it is made by the sovereign power a legal tender it becomes prolific of mischief Then specie becomes demonetized and trade is uncertain in its results, because the basis is fluctuating, then prices advance as the volume of currency increases and require as they advance, further additions to the circulating medium, then speculation becomes rife and "the few are enriched at the expense of the many," then industry declines and extravagance is wanton then, with a diminution of products, and consequently of exports there is an increase of imports, and higher tariffs are required on account of the general expansion, to which they, in their turn, give new stimulus and support, while the protection intended to be given by them to home industry is in a great measure rendered imperative by the expansion

CURTAILMENT OF CURRENCY.

The views of the Secretary upon the question of a reduction of the currency have been so frequently expressed, that it is only necessary now to consider whether the curtailment should be of United States notes or of the notes of the National Banks On this subject his opinions have undergone no change since he communicated them in his reports as Controller of the Currency Banks of issue, organized under State laws, have been in existence ever since the formation of the Government By the decisions of the highest tribunals of the country their constitutionality has been affirmed, and they have become so interwoven with the business of the country, and such large investments have been made in them, that their destruction would involve consequences of a very serious character Whether or not the country would have been more prosperous without them—whether the stimulus they have given to enterprise and the facilities they have extended to trade have or have not been counterbalanced by the artificial prices which they have created, and the actual losses which the people have sustained by the crises they have occasioned, and by their suspensions and failures—it is too late to consider When the National Currency Act was passed by Congress, State Banks were in full operation, and not less than $400 000,000 were invested in them as capital In some States, by judicious legislation and careful management, they had afforded a local circulation satisfactory and safe In other States, where no reliable security, or insufficient security, had been required for the protection of the public, and their management had been confided to incompetent or dishonest hands, there had been numerous failures, and heavy losses had been sustained by the holders of their notes

Soon after the commencement of the rebellion, it became apparent that a heavy national debt was to be created the interest and principal of which could only be paid by a general system of internal taxes, involving a necessity for a circulating medium equal in value throughout the country, and safe for the Government to receive in payment of dues This subject of course, received the earnest and careful consideration of the distinguished gentleman at that time the financial minister of the Government, who caused to be prepared and submitted to Congress a bill to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, which, after being carefully considered and thoroughly discussed, became a law on the 25th of February, 1863 Prior to the passage of this Act, issues by the Government had been authorized, and a large amount of Government notes had been put into circulation But there is nothing in the Acts authorising their issues, or in the communications of the Secretary, or in the discussions of Congress, to justify the opinion that they were intended to be a permanent circulation On the contrary, the provisions of the law for their conversion into bonds, and the arguments of the advocates of their issue, afford ample evidence that they were regarded as merely temporary, and justifiable only by an emergency which it is supposed nothing else could so adequately meet Had it been proposed that these notes should be a permanent circulation and take the place of bank notes there is good reason to suppose that the proposition would have had few, if any, advocates Nor was the national banking system prepared by its author nor adopted by Congress to destroy the State banks, nor to divert capital from banking, but rather to compel all banking institutions issuing notes as money to secure them, beyond any conceivable contingency by deposits with the Treasurer of the United States, thus without the agency of a National Bank providing a national currency which would save the Government and people from losses, of which there was constant danger, from a local and unsecured circulation The National Banking system was intended, while not invading the rights of the States nor damaging private interests to furnish the people with a permanent paper circulation The United States notes were intended to meet a temporary emergency, and to be retired when the emergency had passed

The Secretary is not unmindful of the saving of interest which results to the Government by the use of its own currency nor of the favor with which this currency is regarded by the people, but all considerations of this nature are more than counterbalanced by the discredit which attaches to the Government by failing to pay its notes according to their tenor, by the bad influence of this voluntary discredit upon the public morals, and the wide departure which a continued issue of legal tender notes involves from past usages if not from the teachings of the Constitution itself The Government cannot exercise powers not conferred by its organic law or necessary for its own preservation, nor dishonor its own engagements when able to meet them without either shocking or demoralizing the sentiment of the people and the fact that the indefinite continuance of the circulation of an inconvertible but still legal currency is so generally advocated, indicates how far we have wandered from old landmarks both in finance and ethics The views of the Secretary on this point were so fully expressed in his former report that it is not necessary to restate them It is sufficient to say that his opinions are unchanged, and that reflection and observation during the past year have assured him of their correctness Anxious as he is to lighten the public burden and reduce the public debt he does not hesitate to advise that these notes be withdrawn from circulation and that the furnishing of what paper currency may be required be left to corporations under existing laws and such amendments of these laws as experience may dictate for the better protection and advancement of the public interest How rapidly they may be retired must depend upon the effect which contraction may have upon business and industry, and can better be determined as the work progresses The reduction could probably be increased from four millions per month, as contemplated by the Act of April 12, 1866, to six millions per month for the present fiscal year, and to ten millions per month thereafter, without preventing a steady conversion of the interest bearing notes into bonds or injuriously affecting legitimate business No determinate scale of reduction would, however, in the present condition of our affairs, be advisable The policy of contracting the circulation of Government notes should be definitely and unchangeably established and the process should go on just as rapidly as possible without producing a financial crisis or seriously embarrassing those branches of industry and trade upon which our revenues are dependent There is a great adaptability in the business of the United States, and it will easily accommodate itself to any policy which the Government may adopt. That the policy indicated is the true and safe one, the Secretary is thoroughly convinced If it shall not be speedily adopted and rigidly but judiciously enforced, severe financial troubles are in store for us.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS

The Secretary has thus presented in such manner as his pressing official duties would permit, his views of the financial condition of the country, the causes of trouble, present and prospective, and the remedies for the same If these remedial measures shall be approved by Congress and enforced by appropriate legislation, he is confident that specie payments may be resumed by the time our interest-bearing notes are retired, which must be done in less than two years, and probably will be in a much shorter period

These measures look to an increase of labor, and consequently of production—to a fulfillment of obligations by the Government and the banks—to a reduction of the public debt at the same time that taxes are being equalized and lessened, to lower prices, and apparently harder, but really more prosperous times; to a restoration of specie payments without the financial troubles which usually precede the resumption after a long period of suspension and inflation The Secretary does not mean to assert that the adoption of all these measures (although he regards each as important) is absolutely necessary to a return of specie payments, nor that other remedies may not be adopted by Congress to rescue the country from impending financial troubles He presents, as he considers it his duty to do, his own views, and asks that they may receive careful consideration, and be adopted if they commend themselves to the wisdom of Congress, and rejected if measures better calculated to secure the desired end can be devised. The most sanguine and hopeful must perceive that the business of the country cannot for a much longer time be run upon the present high level with safety The speculative interest, large and powerful in itself, is receiving daily new accessions of strength by the increase of individual creditors and when speculators and debtors control the financial policy of the country, a financial collapse is inevitable. These untoward and dangerous influences can now be resisted, and the true interests of the people require that they should be resisted promptly and decisively

Unsatisfactory as is, in many respects, our condition, there is cause for congratulation that we have thus far escaped those severe financial troubles which usually befall nations at the close of expensive and protracted wars With our vast resources and the buoyant and persistent energy of a free people, it will be our own fault if we do not escape them altogether

The Secretary has pointed out the financial dangers around and before us, in order that they may be considered and avoided before they culminate in general disaster Strong as is his conviction that we have been for some time, and still are, moving in the wrong direction and that much of our prosperity is unreal and unreliable, his confidence in the ability of the country to right itself speedily is unshaken We have but touched the surface of our resources—the great mines of our national wealth are yet to be developed The experience of the past four years have only assured us of our strength. It is only necessary that our true situation be understood in order that the proper remedies may be applied There is no insurmountable obstacles in the way of restoration to perfect financial health, without the painful trials to which it has been apprehended we must first be subjected To be a co worker with Congress and the people in effecting this most desirable result has been and will continue to be, the highest aim of the Secretary

Sumner's Reconstruction Plan.

On the 5th of December, Sumner offered the following resolutions

Resolutions declaring the true principles of reconstruction, the jurisdiction of Congress over the whole subject, the illegality of the existing governments in the rebel States, and the exclusion of such States with such illegal governments from representation in Congress and from voting on the constitutional amendment

Be it resolved, &c, *First*, That in the work of reconstruction it is important that no false step shall be taken interposing obstacles or delay, but that by careful provisions we should make haste to complete the work, so that the unity of the republic shall be secured on permanent foundations, and fraternal relations shall once more be established amongst all the people thereof

Second That this end can be accomplished only by following the guiding principles of our institutions as declared by our forefathers when the republic was formed, and that any neglect or forgetfulness of those guiding principles must postpone the establishment of Union justice, domestic tranquility, the general welfare and the blessings of liberty, which are the declared objects of the constitution, and therefore must be the essential object of reconstruction itself

Third, That this work of reconstruction must be conducted by Congress and under its constant supervision, that under the constitution Congress is solemnly bound to assume this responsibility, and that in the performance of this duty it must see that everywhere throughout the rebel communities loyalty is protected and advanced while the new governments are fashioned according to the requirements of a Christian commonwealth so that order, tranquility, education and human rights shall prevail within their borders

Fourth, That in determining what is a republican form of government Congress must follow implicitly the definition supplied by the Declaration of Independence, and in the practical application of this definition it must after excluding all disloyal persons, take care that new governments are founded on the two fundamental truths therein contained, first that all men are equal in rights and second, that all just government stands only on the consent of the governed

Fifth, That all proceedings with a view to reconstruction originating in executive power are in the nature of usurpation, that this usurpation becomes especially offensive when it sets aside the fundamental truth of our institutions that it is shocking to common sense when it undertakes to derive new governments from that hostile population which has just been engaged in armed rebellion and that all governments having such origin are necessarily illegal and void

Sixth That it is the duty of Congress to proceed with the work of reconstruction and to this end it must assume jurisdiction of the States lately in rebellion except as far as that jurisdiction may have been already renounced and it must recognize only the loyal States or those States having legal and valid legislatures as entitled to representation in Congress or to a voice in the adoption of constitutional amendments

BREAKING CAST IRON —The ordinary methods of crushing large masses of cast iron into fragments are both expensive and cumbersome but by the means which have lately been described in Les Mondes this operation may be conducted with considerable ease The new French method consists in drilling a hole in the mass of cast iron for about one third of its thickness filling this with water closing it with a steel plug which fits accordingly, and letting the ram of a pile driver fall on the plug The very first blow splits open the mass

The Daily Oregonian

TUESDAY MORNING JANUARY 8 1867

Universal Amnesty—Impartial Suffrage

The idea of restoring the Union on the basis of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, has been industriously propagated by a few persons ever since the problem of reconstruction was first presented for a solution. The original champions of this idea are men who have not acquired a reputation for being safe political guides. Mr Horace Greeley has been proclaiming this as his theory for nearly two years. The supposed failure of the constitutional amendment has given him an opportunity for pressing his plan with renewed ardor and accordingly he and a few others who follow wherever he leads, are insisting on universal amnesty and impartial suffrage as the only basis of settlement that is at all practicable or attainable. Their importunity on this subject has awakened a pretty general discussion of its merits among the Union journals of the East, and the result of this discussion is a disclosure of the fact that the pretentious plan finds little or no favor with the Union party. The plan contemplates the restoration of forfeited rights to leading rebels, and the resumption of political power by that very class which cannot be trusted with it. In the late elections the people voted by overwhelming majorities to exclude these able and dangerous rebels from participation in the Government. On this simple issue the Republican majority of the late elections could be immensely increased. If the Northern people have a single purpose more deeply fixed than any other, that purpose is that those who plotted for twenty or thirty years to destroy the Union, who devoted all their energies to this one object, who sought office and power that they might be the better able to compass their designs, who stuck at no act of baseness that could give them an advantage or help their scheme, who thought even robbery and perjury laudable means for accomplishing their ends,—we say the fixed purpose of the people of the North is that these men shall never again be eligible to office, nor ever again have opportunity to betray the Government as they once have done. There will be full amnesty for the mass of the people, but the moral sense of the country will not tolerate the restoration of these leading rebels to power. At such a proposition loyalty would at once take alarm. Considerations both of justice and safety would forbid such a concession. The arrangement would not be a settlement; it would not give us peace. It would simply be placing vindictive rebels in a position to renew with other weapons the conflict in which they have been foiled with arms.

The proposed constitutional amendment embodies the principles which the people of the North insist on and are determined to establish. That amendment says that those who bore a principal part in the rebellion shall not secure control of this Government. It tells the South that she may enfranchise her blacks or not, as she pleases; but that if they are denied the ballot they shall not be counted in fixing the basis of representation. These doctrines are irresistible in the North. Whatever shape the question of restoration may take hereafter, these principles will be established. Impartial suffrage will prevail after a time, for the South will, of her own accord, confer it. Nothing can be more certain than that the North is not disposed at this time to purchase suffrage for the blacks at the expense of the national safety, as she would do were she to grant universal amnesty as an equivalent for impartial suffrage.

It is well to keep up with the progress of lexicography. Webster's last illustrated dictionary is the best ever published. It gives the following definition of "Copperhead."

COPPERHEAD (hed). *n.* [From its color]. (*Herp.*) A poisonous American serpent, the *Trigonocephalus contortrix*;—called also copper belly and red viper.

2 A Northern sympathizer with the Southern rebellion. [*U. S.*]

Again on page 1554 of the same work, devoted to explanations, we find the definition more at length, as follows.

COPPERHEADS.—A popular nickname originating in the time of the great civil war in the United States, and applied to a faction in the North, which was very generally considered to be in secret sympathy with the rebellion, and to give it aid and comfort by attempting to thwart the measures of the Government. The name is derived from a poisonous serpent called the Copperhead (*Trigonocephalus contortrix*), whose bite is considered as deadly as that of the rattlesnake, and whose geographical range extends from 45 deg. N to Florida. The copperhead, unlike the rattlesnake, gives no warning of its attack, and is, therefore, the type of a concealed foe.

Of course it will be said that this definition is furnished by a "besotted fanatic." But we reckon Webster's dictionary will survive all such attacks.

A STATESMAN'S OPINION.—In 1766 the elder Pitt made a speech in Parliament in regard to the complaints of the Americans that they were not represented in that body. It had been argued in his hearing that the Americans, though not actually sending members to Parliament, were *virtually* represented. "The idea," said the great statesman, "*of virtual representation* is the most contemptible that ever entered the head of man." This will serve as a reply to those who insist that though certain classes of our population are disfranchised and may not choose their own representatives, they are still virtually represented by those chosen by the enfranchised classes. Such an idea, to quote the language of a distinguished writer, "is the nightmare of fools."

Says the Chicago *Times*—

The Democratic party has never taken the absurd position that men should be denied political privileges on account of race or color. It has asserted, and does now assert, that the negroes as a class are more ignorant than any other class, and therefore should not be universally enfranchised. If intelligence be made a qualification for voting, this objection to the enfranchisement of the blacks will be removed as to those who are qualified. If the States most interested in the question think they can safely trust the blacks with the ballot without such a qualification, is it for the Democratic party to interpose against it?

Is this orthodox Democracy? Will our Oregon Democrats stand it? As Brutus remarked as he had finished the business for Cæsar: "We pause for a reply."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has observed that there is an epidemic among despotic rulers. Louis Napoleon is in a bad way, and the general impression is, that his constitution is broken, and that he cannot live long. Francis Joseph is sick at heart. The Queen of Spain is threatened by a popular eruption. Maximilian has the fever of the country. The Austrian-Mexican Queen has become insane from her husband's political trouble. Victor Emanuel has had a stroke of paralysis, and Johnson is suffering from a variety of diseases of a bad constitution and bad habits, which bear a close resemblance to *mania a potu*. Only the constitutional or those who are liberalizing their governments seem to be thriving.

THE CHICAGO TUNNEL.—The object of the great tunnel which has just been completed under Lake Michigan at Chicago is not to provide railway communication under that body of water, but is intended to supply the city of Chicago with good water taken from the Lake, and in order to avoid all dirt and filth which gather near shore, they go out about two miles and take the water there.

It is now affirmed the President holds that slavery is not lawfully abolished. Of course it is not, if his political views are to prevail. The country foresaw this dilemma, and for that reason refused to support his policy.

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

DATES TO JANUARY 4.

Information for Holders of U. S. Securities

WASHINGTON Jan 2—In view of the repeated thefts of the United States securities the Treasury Department desires attention called to the fact that though all coupon bonds of the Government are payable to bearer, so that they will pass by delivery and are good although lost or stolen in the hands of lawful holders, the case is different with seven thirties, which are issued in blank but with the words "or order" instead of "bearer" inserted therein. So long as a seven thirty note remains thus in blank it passes by delivery like a coupon bond and the holder for value can collect the same notwithstanding it has been lost or stolen, but in case the holder of a seven thirty bond fills the blank space with his own name the note then becomes his property, payable to him or order and he can not therefore be deprived of it by any loss or larceny any more than the holder of a check or draft payable to his order, and this is the law although his name may have been skilfully erased by acid or otherwise as to leave no trace of his name. If the original holder of the note can prove clearly that his name was once written in the body of the seven thirties his title is good, even against a bona fide holder for value, and will be recognized by the Treasury Department, and upon proof of the facts will be paid to him.

Donation by Napoleon.

QUEBEC Jan 3—The Emperor Napoleon has subscribed £100 for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire.

Message of the Governor of Maine.

AUGUSTA Jan 3—Gov Chamberlain's inaugural message to the Legislature, to-day, opens with an expression of his views on national affairs. Regarding the result of the war he says: "The theory we have established is not that the nation is all the States nor is it either that all questions involving the rights and interests of all States (?) We owe paramount allegiance to the United States. In short the ultimate authority of the Government not in the will of each State as such, but in the people of the United States." He suggests the importance of having a State force of men disciplined and State troops at command. On the reconstruction question he says old relations cannot be restored without a new treaty. Those who resort to the highest arbitrament known to nations, must take upon themselves whether willingly or not, its legitimate consequences. War is not a game where there is everything to gain and nothing to lose. Those who appeal to the law of force should not complain if its decision is held as final. He urges the passage of the Constitutional amendment. "Be it so, if our magnanimity was too great or premature, the South will have saved us the trouble of receding by their rejection of it. The question will again become an open one. Our next proposal will not be less mindful of the rights of humanity. Loyalty in this State will take no backward step. It can wait, but will not yield."

Liquor Law in Massachusetts

BOSTON, Jan 3—The Supreme Court has ordered the return of liquor seized to the proprietor of the Chelsea House. The report of the State Constabulary states that over 5000 liquor shops were closed during the past year. In Boston all have been closed on Sunday. In some counties the sale has been stopped altogether. Many gaming houses have also been broken up.

Shipwreck.

The brig *A. Horton*, from the West Indies for Boston, with a cargo of salt went ashore in a gale on December 27th, on the South side of the island of Nashawy, Buzzard Bay, and broke in two. The Captain and a colored seaman succeeded in getting ashore, but the rest of the crew, seven in number were drowned. Four bodies were recovered and buried on land. The spars and rigging drifted ashore, but the remainder of the vessel went to pieces.

Gen. Grant for President.

NEW YORK, Jan 3—The *Times* special says that several ex members of Congress from Illinois, and other politicians, are to meet at Springfield to-morrow to consider the proposition to nominate Gen. Grant as candidate for the next President.

Impeachment Again.

Ashley, of Ohio, will introduce a bill into Congress for the impeachment of President Johnson.

Advices from Mexico

The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent of Dec 23d says Maximilian has divided his army into corps commanded by Mejia and Marques. He has also arranged for the transportation of Austrian and Belgian troops to Europe. Guerrillas made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Mejia.

Rumors from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan 3—The Supreme Court, it is conceded will, in the case of Alabama, decide that the Southern States are not out of the Union. This will defeat the project of territorial governments for Southern States. The committee on reconstruction will report against the admission of Southern States without condition. There has been no confirmation of the reported resignation of Collector Smythe at New York.

A Dangerous Muddle.

CHICAGO Jan. 3.—A *Republican* special says that Gen Grant has had a long interview with Secretary Stanton on the effect on reconstruction of the decision of the Supreme Court relative to military commissions. It renders the freedmen's bureau and civil rights bill a nullity, and while it is allowed to stand, orders will be issued to prevent any conflict of authority. Gen Palmer and other officers who have been on military commissions, are liable to criminal arrest and trial. The fact that Senator Trumbull, who drew up both the above bills, agrees with the Supreme Court in this decision, causes intense excitement, and it is claimed by the President that the Constitutional Amendment, abolishing slavery will yet be declared a nullity.

The movement that will be started for the impeachment of several of the Justices will meet with favor in the House, where there are a number of military officers ready to take the strongest grounds against judicial usurpation, but in the Senate there are no soldiers and any movement toward impeachment would be hopeless. Thad Stevens is preparing some stringent measures to protect the country from the evil tendencies of decisions of the Supreme Court, but he will find it difficult to do so as the Senate will not pass his measures.

Michigan Affairs

DETROIT, Jan 3—The Michigan State Legislature met yesterday and effected an organization. The Governor's message is lengthy and relates only to State affairs. He speaks of the commerce of Lake Superior which will be developed on the construction of the ship canal, and recommends the immediate application to Congress for an appropriation to aid this object.

Washington News.

In the House to-day a special committee in the case of contested seats reported in favor of admitting the Republican claimants. They were sworn in and took their seats.

The Collector of Customs to day issued orders for a more rigid examination of persons and baggage arriving from Canada.

WASHINGTON, Jan 2—The Secretary of the Treasury, in submitting to the House the Tariff bill prepared by Commissioner Wells, says whatever differences of sentiment may exist with regard to the opinions and counsels of the Commissioner, none can examine carefully his report and bill and fail to perceive that he has performed a very large amount of labor, and endeavored faithfully to discharge the duty devolved upon him. It may not be improper for me to recommend that his opinion and conclusions, with very slight exceptions, have my hearty approval, and I recommend them to the careful consideration of Congress.

There is no truth in the telegram to a New York paper to the effect that a son of the Secretary of State had been despatched to France.

Message of the Governor of Delaware.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Jan 3—Gov Saulsbury's message opposes the constitutional amendment, and approves the sale of negroes for crime. He recommends a restriction on negro immigration, and says he will enforce the laws against their possessing arms.

Southern News Items.

RICHMOND, Jan 3.—A contract has been awarded for a railway from Pensacola to Pollardo, to be completed in May.

The schooner *Pauline*, for New Orleans from Pensacola, was fired at from Fort Morgan, for neglecting to show her colors. She was badly injured. The shot took effect just at the water line.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—The Maryland Legislature adjourned to-day. The proceedings were unimportant. Gov Swan's message is directed mainly to State affairs. The debt of the State is $1,073,400. He opposes the Constitutional amendment.

LOUISVILLE, Jan 3.—A fire broke out to-night in the furniture store of W W Morris. Loss by fire and water, is estimated at $18,000, fully covered by insurance.

Missouri Legislature

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan 3—Both Houses of the Legislature completed their organization to-day. David Bollman was elected President of the Senate, and Harlan Speaker of the House, when both bodies adjourned till 10 o clock to-morrow. The Governor's message will be read to-morrow. All the newly elected officers are here.

Miscellaneous News Items.

WASHINGTON, Jan 4—The Senate Committee on Territories have considered the subject of the admission of Nebraska. An amendment will be reported making no distinction of color or race which will harmonize the opposing views. The same principle will apply to Colorado.

Arkansas delegates had an interview with the President to-day on the condition of the country. They will meet the Cabinet and Gen Grant to-morrow.

The statement is entirely untrue that one million has been paid to claimants of cotton captured at the South during the war. None have been made.

Bundy's bill provides for dividing Texas into four territories, to be called Brazonia, Brazos, Sabine and Lincoln, to be admitted as States when they have the requisite population.

The Government has received news of the seizure of another lot of 49 000 pounds of steel carriage springs at Buffalo smuggled from Canada.

The Treasury Department has received from J J Osters $311 for the Conscience fund.

In Virginia the freedmen have decreased in number. The estimated population at this date is 400 000. North Carolina is estimated at about the census of 1860—340 000. South Carolina has decreased. The present population is estimated at 375 000. Georgia is estimated at 400,000. The population of Florida has remained about the same as when the census of 1860 was taken—[illegible]. In Missouri a census has been taken since the close of the war showing a slight decrease. [illegible] is the present colored population of the State. In Louisiana no change is reported. The population is about [illegible]. The assistant commissioner in Texas reports an increase. The colored population is estimated at [illegible] 000. It is probable that the freedmen have left Mississippi in large numbers for Kansas, Iowa, etc. Estimated colored population 100 000. In Tennessee the assistant commissioner estimated an increase from 15 000 colored population in 1860 to 3000. The reports confirm [illegible] that the manner of executing the laws in some parts of the South is injury to the freed population. The necessity of enforcing general order No 44 from Headquarters Army of the United States, in Louisiana, Missouri and Texas by the assistant commissioners, is fully established. The decision of a majority of the Judges in the State of Missouri that the civil rights bill was unconstitutional, no doubt robbed the colored people of the privileges intended to be secured for them by that law. The machinery of the civil rights bill is not in full operation in some portions of the South. Many criminals that ought to be brought to trial under that bill are at large. The assistant commissioners generally favor the contract system. The freedmen are reported as having, in most cases faithfully performed their obligations. Planters have, as a general thing, settled with the freedmen in accordance with the terms of their contracts, yet, some of them have failed to do so. State laws have not in all cases, given the freedmen proper remedies and given protection to the officers of the bureau. Trials for vagrancy are unjustly forced upon them with fines whipping, etc. The report is regarded [illegible].

Estimates for the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad were sent to the Senate to-day. The Quartermaster General estimated that transportation will be required by the War Department for 3,000 men, 11,340,000 lbs of military stores, [illegible] the supply of fifteen military posts which have [illegible] 1400 foot and 70 mounted men, [illegible] of them from the eastern terminus and five from the western. The estimates of the cost of the road, prepared by Brevet Brig Gen Simpson are as follows: For construction of 2,001 miles of road $149,488,000, for rolling stock and fixtures at $11,380 per mile $22,594,000. For [illegible] the Mississippi and Columbia rivers $800,000, for engineering and contingencies $10,000,000. [illegible] average per mile $11,658.38. The items [illegible] make the total $2,000,000 [illegible] or an average per mile of $40,141.

Congressional

WASHINGTON Jan 3—There is hardly a quorum in either House and no business of importance will be done to-day. Thad Stevens has the floor on the reconstruction bill and is making a speech in which he goes in for the reconstruction of the Supreme Court.

The House Territorial committee has under consultation to-day, Ashley's bill providing territorial governments for the Southern States. It will be reported in a few days.

WASHINGTON Jan 3—The Senate met at 12 M. Senator Foster in the chair. He laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a bill and the report of Commissioner Wells. Referred to the Finance committee.

Mr Morgan of New York presented a remonstrance of New York merchants against any change in the duty on sugar, linseed oil and steel. Referred.

Mr Sumner, of Massachusetts introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary committee to inquire if any legislation on the Constitutional Amendment is necessary to prevent the sale of persons into slavery for a term of years as a punishment for crime. He called attention to cases which had came under his observation in which colored persons had been sold by order of courts in Maryland. It seemed to him that Congress should have the opinion of the Judiciary committee as to the right of States to inflict such punishment since the time when the Constitutional Amendment was adopted.

Mr Saulsbury, of Delaware said the advertisements referred to by Sumner were copies of what frequently appeared in a Massachusetts paper some years ago. The Legislature of Maryland had not been in session since the passage of the Civil Rights bill, and had, therefore, not had an opportunity to change the laws of the state.

Johnson, of Maryland said he had no objections to the reference. Its purpose would be accomplished he thought more speedily by the courts. The judge who ordered the sale referred to had been arrested under the Civil Rights bill and the case would soon be tried and probably carried to the Supreme Court. He believed there was no State in the Union more opposed to slavery on account of color than Maryland. Fessenden, of Maine asked if the laws under which criminals were sold in Maryland applied to white men also. Cresswell, of Md, said that it did not. Johnson said that if there was a difference in punishment between white and black, it would be settled under the Civil Rights bill. Cresswell said the amendment abolishing slavery covered the whole case. The words "except as punishment for crime" never meant to give the right to sell criminals into slavery. The proper enforcement of the amendment would abolish all slavery in persons. He should not debate with his colleague as to the eradication of the spirit of slavery from the statutes of Maryland. Perhaps Johnson was right. That could be ascertained when it was seen what the Legislature just convened would do to abolish the black laws of the State.

Sumner resumed the floor and spoke in favor of the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr Johnson presented a memorial from the citizens of Louisiana for assistance in repairing the levees of the Mississippi. Referred.

Mr Sherman, of Ohio, presented the memorial of Gen Grant and other officers asking that in addition to their present pay, retired officers be allowed longevity rations. Referred.

Mr Sherman presented a petition against an increased duty on railroad iron. Referred. Mr Cragin, of N H., introduced a bill in relation to the appointment of a register of wills and register of deeds for the District of Columbia.

Sumner presented a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire if any further legislation is necessary to prevent the enslavement of Indians. The system of peonage in the Territory of New Mexico was greater than Senators were aware of. He read from the reports of the commissioner of Indian Affairs touching the treatment of captive Indians in support of this resolution. It appeared from this report, he said that officers of the United States army held captured Indians in a state of peonage, and it was to this he directed the attention of Congress. He said the demoralization of military officers in New Mexico has been a shame and disgrace for years. He had made efforts for reformation without avail. He had evidence in his possession that the officers referred to by him, were personally interested in leasing and letting to Government houses occupied by the army. The resolution was adopted.

Howard of Michigan, offered a resolution for printing 50,000 copies of the bank report. Bill referred.

Howard offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Public Lands to enquire what legislation is necessary to protect the interests of the United States in lands granted for railroad purposes before the completion of the railroads, and in homestead lands before the issue of the patents. Adopted.

The unfinished business of the last day of the session, which was a bill to admit Nebraska, was taken up. Wade of Ohio said as the Senate was not full, he had no desire to present the bill to-day. A proposition was agreed to and the bill made the special order for Monday.

Edwards, of Vermont, gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the bill to regulate the tenure of office.

Ramsey of Minnesota called up the resolution to print the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, with the accompanying facts, in French, German Swedish and English, for distribution at the Paris exhibition. Adopted.

Howard of Michigan gave notice of a motion to amend the bill in relation to the selection of grand and petit juries in Utah. The amendment makes it a misdemeanor to solemnize a marriage unless authorised also that no man shall claim the services of any woman without marriage, or by any sealing ceremony, conducted without her consent.

Pending the question upon Saulsbury's amendment to repeal the entire bill, the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr Sumner called up the bill to prevent fraudulent inducements to negroes to emigrate from this country. It punishes persons so offending by a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment for more than five years or both, and provides for forfeiting any vessel used in carrying persons so induced to emigrate.

Mr Hendricks, of Ind, moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "negro, mulatto, or other colored person," so as to make it read that if any one shall by fraudulent representations induce any person, etc.

Mr Sumner said that if this were adopted the reader of the bill would not be so careful to guard against the particular evil sought to be cured. In framing the bill the committee had only followed the precedent as adopted by Congress.

Mr Doolittle, of Wis, said there were other amendments he would like to see adopted.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

The House met at 12 M, a quorum present. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report from David A Wells, Special Commissioner of Revenue, with a tariff bill. Referred.

Stevens, of Pennsylvania, from Committee on Appropriations reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made the special order for Monday. On motion of Washburne, of Wisconsin, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate to the House the results of the investigation as to the loss of the steamer *Morning Star*. He was also directed to institute inquiry concerning the loss of the steamer *Commodore* in Long Island Sound, and report what further legislation is necessary for the protection of passengers on steam vessels.

Wentworth of Illinois asked leave to offer the following:

Resolved That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to report what means, if any can be taken to prevent the Supreme Court from releasing and discharging the assassins of President Lincoln, and conspirators to release rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, in Chicago under color of law of 1860 and also to inquire into the expediency of repealing said law.

Eldridge of Wisconsin objected.

Hubbard, of Connecticut, offered a resolution declaring that the House will not consent to the appropriation of the first dollar in payment for property destroyed by Union army while engaged in putting down the rebellion. Referred.

WASHINGTON, Jan 4—Maynard, of Tenn, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of redeeming Compound Interest Treasury Notes and Five-twenties with Treasury notes bearing interest at not less than three nor more than five per cent. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, objected.

Bundy, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution for establishing four territorial governments for the so-called State of Texas. Read twice and referred.

First business in order was the consideration of a bill reported by Stevens, of Pennsylvania, on the 30th of April, from Joint Select Committee.

THE STORM IN CALIFORNIA.—The Alameda county *Gazette* of the 29th ult., says:

Warehouses along the sloughs that have remained high and dry above the tides for ten and fifteen years, were flooded and the bottom tiers of hay and grain somewhat damaged. The Alameda creek, which, with its tributaries, drain a large extent of country, became swollen to the size of a respectable river, and overflowed a large surface of country. From the house tops of Alvarado, aquatic views could be had to satisfy the most enthusiastic "Webfoot." Between Alameda and Centerville, at what is known as the "Crandall Place," the surplus waters of the creek followed an old channel, covering the orchard on that place to the depth of three and four feet sweeping away fences and leaving brush, drift wood and beets, gathered from the country above, in the tree tops to indicate high water mark. It did not however, reach the high water mark of 1862. The new bridge across the Alameda creek, at Bell's ranch, erected last year at a cost of $1,500, had its middle pier washed away, and the bridge is now kept from falling of its own weight by timbers strapped to the top. Fears are entertained that with a little increase in the flood the whole structure will be lost. The heavy work of the Western Pacific Railroad, up the canyon, withstood the flood with but little damage. The wall in one place near the terminus of the first twenty miles, has been washed out but can be repaired with but a small outlay. Altogether the county has escaped without serious damage.

In a debate in the Senate on the first day of the session, Mr Chandler said that the President, "without authority of law, had returned to rebels hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of confiscated property, and that pardons were now for sale about the streets of Washington by women of at least doubtful reputation." Nice state of affairs!

The Cuban authorities are making strenuous efforts to suppress the slave trade which is carried on between the coast of Africa and South America and that island.

STATE ITEMS

About thirty teachers were in attendance at the Marion County Teachers Association held a short time since at Silverton. The next meeting will be held at Bethany, beginning on the second Tuesday of August next.

A letter from Umatilla informs us that the weather is quite cold with some prospect that the river will soon be frozen over. The river is higher than is usual at this season of the year.

POLLARD HEADED OFF.—The Richmond *Examiner* protests against the prospectus recently issued by H Rives Pollard for a new journal, to be entitled the *Southern Opinion* and says:

We turn with unaffected horror from such a picture and such a programme. We shall oppose such teachings with all the energy and ability that we possess. We deny that "the gallant Yankee is our foe." So far from regarding the revival of the Constitutional Union sought by our forefathers as an impossibility, we shall keep it constantly in view and labor with a confident hope for its restoration at no distant day. We believe that the sentiments we have above expressed are those of the great body of the people of Virginia.

Mason G. Smith has commenced a suit for libel against the proprietors of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. The suit is brought in consequence of a paragraph appearing in the *Sentinel* to the effect that the said Smith was a candidate for Clerk of Court on the democratic ticket. He claims $10,000 damages.

MIXED UP AFFAIRS.—The Republic of Mexico is in a perfect muddle about her political affairs, almost as much so as the different kinds of merchandise are mixed up in the different stores in this city. ROHN & FISHEL at the St Louis store, have kept up a stock of dry goods heretofore but are anxious to confine their trade hereafter only to clothing and goods for gentlemen's wear, therefore they offer all kinds of dry goods and everything for ladies' wear far below cost, of which everybody can be convinced by pricing their goods.

PICTURE GALLERY.—W R JONES having taken the gallery corner of Front and Morrison streets, Portland would announce to the public that he is making PHOTOGRAPHS from Locket to Life size, AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, SUN PEARLS, and CARTE DE VISITE, plain or enameled, in the best style of the art. If you want card pictures with the most beautiful enamel, at lower prices than can be had in the city or State go to JONES' GALLERY, corner of Front and Morrison. dec17dim2p

DIED:

At San Jose, of consumption Henriette, wife of L H Wakefield, of Portland, Oregon aged 41 years, 2 months and 9 days. Vermont and Wisconsin papers please copy.

NEW TO-DAY.

The Renowned

TANNER TROUPE!!

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of the City are respectfully informed that this talented Troupe will have the honor to offer one of their

CHOICE PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS

AT THE

ORO FINO HALL,

ON

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 9th, 1867.

The Manager begs leave to state that the performance is perfectly moral and instructive, and that nothing will be introduced likely to offend the most fastidious.

The following highly talented Artistes will appear:

MISS SOLIDAD,
The Charming Danseuse, Vocalist and Actress,

MR. J. O'NEAL,
The Celebrated Irish Comedian and Character Dancer

MR. J. GRAHAM,
The Eccentric Negro Delineator,

MR. T. W. TANNER,
The Talented Comic singer and Tambourinist,

MR. C. SMITH,
Violinist and Musical Director

The performance will commence with a first part of great variety, to be followed by a BRILLIANT INTERLUDE, consisting of SONGS DANCES, DUETTS, COMIC SCENES BURLESQUES PANTOMIMES, and LAUGHABLE NEGRO ACTS.

Doors open at 7 and performance to commence at 7½. To meet the public request the price of admission will be 75 cents only, children 50 cents.

TRAPPERS!

Traders! Farmers!!

WILL TAKE NOTICE THAT WE ARE PAYING the HIGHEST CASH price for

BEAVER, MARTIN, MUCK, OTTER,

And all kinds of other furs,

DEER SKINS, WOOL AND HIDES!

At KOSHLAND BROS.,
No. 97 First Street, next to Post office.
jan8d3ptf

Dividend Notice.

OFFICE OF OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION Co.
Portland Oregon Jan. 7 1867.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED UPON THE Capital Stock of this Company payable on and after the tenth instant.
THEO WYGANT, Secretary.
jan8d3t

For San Francisco,

DIRECT.

The Staunch and Favorite Side-Wheel

STEAMER

PACIFIC,

WILLIAM METZGER, Commander,

Will leave Portland on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1867,

At 9 o'clock P. M. positively

Rates:

PASSAGE CABIN	$15 00
STEERAGE	5 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
ALLEN & LEWIS, Agents.
jan5d1d

ANCHOR LINE!

Opposition to the Monopoly's old Steamship Pacific.

The steamship Montana has but one price—$15 in Cabin and $5 in Steerage.

The Only Regular Line to San Francisco.

Remember the exorbitant price by the Monopoly's Line—$25 in Cabin and $25 in Steerage.

The Splendid New Steamship

MONTANA,

1,030 TONS REGISTER,

JOHN K. KELLY, Commander,

Will leave Portland on or about

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10TH, 1867.

Rates:

CABIN PASSAGE	$15 00
STEERAGE	5 00
FREIGHT, PER TON	3 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO., Agents,
No 16 North Front St., Portland.
Jan7dtd

G. L. Hibbard & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the Sale of

OREGON PRODUCE and GROCERIES

No. 14 Taylor St., between Front and First,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Jan7 d3t&wif

Mrs. C. Monell

Has removed to

CARTER'S NEW BLOCK,

ON

Alder Street, between First and Front,

Where she will be pleased to see her Customers.
dec24dif

FEED!

HAY, OATS, BRAN, MIDDLINGS,

AND FEED OF ALL KINDS, for sale by

R. H. LAW,
38 First St., Corner of Pine.
nov9d2m2p

NEW TO-DAY.

P. O. STEWART C. E. GOURLEY

STEWART & GOURLEY,

No. 100 FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Clocks,
Watches, and
Jeweler's Goods,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE

American Watch Co.,

Also, for

WILLCOX & GIBBS'

LETTER "G"

SEWING MACHINES

UNRIVALED IN

HEMMING, FELLING,
BINDING, BRAIDING,
EMBROIDERING, &C.

It is perfectly NOISELESS. It is declared the BEST MACHINE and AWARDED the

Highest Premium!!

At the Great Union Fair held at Ireland Park. Send for Reports and Samples of Work.
jan7 dawtf

Removed.

NOTICE TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN particularly to the LADIES in general, that

VAN FRIDAGH & CO.,

Have removed their large and well assorted stock of

MILLINERY!

DRY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS!!

TO

123 FRONT STREET,

IN

HARKER'S FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

Opposite the What Cheer and New Columbian.

jan4 dawtf

Having in this our new place of business superior facilities for the exhibition of our goods we, through our direct IMPORTATIONS FROM PARIS and strict attention to order and business will be better enabled to keep the FINEST, LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED

Stock of Goods in Oregon.

jan4 dawlm

Morning Star Saloon,

44 and 46 Front Street.

NEWLY FITTED UP!

FREE CONCERT!

EVERY EVENING

Gents will be waited upon by YOUNG LADIES.
CHARLES BLUM, Proprietor.
jan5d1tf

NEW YORK

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

MESSRS GRABENHEIM & COHEN TAKES pleasure in announcing to the public that they have opened the above named store in this city, where they are opening now a large and selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Ladies', Misses' and
Children's Wear, &c.

We invite the public to examine our stock.
GRABENHEIM & COHEN,
69 First Street, Portland, Oregon.
jan4d2ptf

CHAS. HOPKINS,

(*Successor to G W VAUGHN,*)

DEALER IN

Hardware & Cutlery,

IRON AND STEEL,

Blacksmiths' Miners' and Mechanics'

TOOLS, PLOWS,

REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS,

AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,

No. 116 Corner Front and Morrison Sts.,

PORTLAND OREGON.
oct d2ptf

REMOVAL.

W. GUIDO GROB,

Graduate of Planel's Conservatorie of Music, San Francisco,

Former Pianist at Maguire's Theatres,

WILL GIVE LESSONS ON THE

VIOLIN, PIANO,

And in VOCAL MUSIC also THORO-BASE at Pupil's residences or at his Rooms,

On and after Jan. 1st, 1867.

CLASSES IN VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

Will be formed and receive instruction.

No. 84 Alder street,
Corner of Fourth.
nov.4dtf2p

ASSAY OFFICE!

KING, MYRICK & CO.,

(*Successors to E. W. Tracy & Co.,*)

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE INTEREST OF E. W. TRACY & CO., in their

ASSAY OFFICE,

No. 58 Front Street,

We are prepared to continue the Business of ASSAYING GOLD DUST, ORES &c.
MARK A. KING,
JOSIAH MYRICK,
EDWARD WEBB.
Portland, April 10th, 1866.
apl0d2ptf

Gentlemen

LOOK HERE!!

IF YOU WANT A FIRST CLASS PAIR OF

BOOTS!

Made to order of the latest improved style, go to

T. RODGERS,

The celebrated BOOT MAKER, who will make you a good fit on FIRST and YAMHILL Streets.
jan3dtf3p

Friedman & Co.

HAVE

REMOVED TO 34 FRONT STREET,

IN

O. S. N. Co's New Building.

dec20 1lm

R. HENDRIE,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FINE WINES!

BRANDIES AND LIQUORS,

51 Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.
m17 dtf

COOPERS TOOLS
On hand and for sale low by
E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

CUT NAILS, ALL SIZES, 4d to 60d
On hand and for sale by
E J NORTHRUP & CO.

BARBOUR'S NO. 10 SHOE THREAD
On hand and for sale low in quantities to suit
E J NORTHRUP & CO.

IRON AND STEEL,
NORWAY, AMERICAN, SWEDE & ENGLISH refined bar and bundle iron,
ENGLISH CAST, TOE CALK, PLOW, GERMAN and BLISTER STEEL,
For sale by E J NORTHRUP & CO.
dec29d2w wlmo

Auction and Commission.

OSCAR KILBOURN,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 86 Front Street,

AUCTION SALES—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,

OF

Real Estate, Stock, Furniture, Horses, and General Merchandise.

SPECIAL SALES attended to in any part of the City.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on CONSIGNMENTS.
A General Assortment of MERCHANDISE on hand at PRIVATE SALE AT AUCTION PRICES.

SPECIAL SALE,

THIS DAY,

TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1867,

CONSTABLE SALE!

On the premises,

CORNER OF ALDER AND FIRST ST.
OSCAR KILBOURN, Auctioneer.

Removal.

HAYWARD, COLEMAN & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE IN

THE

O. S. N. Co's New Building,

And are now prepared to furnish goods in their line such as

PLAIN HOUSEHOLD

CROCKERY!

Fancy

China and Glassware!

ALSO

One of the Largest Assortments of

Lamps,
Shades,
Chimneys,
&c., &c.

At the lowest market rates.

We are now opening a large assortment of goods for the

HOLIDAYS!

And persons desiring goods in that line are requested to call and examine our stock.

The country trade supplied with the utmost dispatch on favorable terms.
dec8d2p

HATS! HATS!

MEUSSDORFFER & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS, CAPS,

AND

HATTERS' MATERIALS.

No. 72 Front Street, Portland.

ARE RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO THEIR EXTENSIVE Stock, by every steamer, all the LATEST STYLES of New York, London and Parisian taste, for

Gentlemen's and Children's Wear.

Which they will sell

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE ON THE PACIFIC COAST!

P. S.—Hats of every Style and Description MADE TO ORDER, also neatly repaired at
J. C. MEUSSDORFFER & BRO.
nov6dtf2p

INCORPORATED .... JAN. 13TH, 1866.

OREGON IRON WORKS,

Corner Morrison and Seventh Sts.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

THIS COMPANY HAVE LATELY ENLARGED their Works and by the introduction of the most improved Machinery and Tools, are fully able to compete with any Iron Works on this coast, both in the character of work, and their facilities for executing contracts and orders promptly for any kind of Machinery required, embracing—

MARINE, STATIONARY and PORTABLE ENGINES and BOILERS,
BATTERIES of any required weight;
WHEELER & RANDALL'S, FOUNTAIN, and MOORE'S GRINDERS and AMALGAMATORS,
Hungerford's CONCENTRATORS SHOES and DIES,
FLOURING and SAW MILL WORK,
PORTABLE STEAM SAW-MILLS,
LEFFEL & MYER'S AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEELS,
Shafting and Pulleys, Iron Fronts, Doors and Shutters, and all kinds of Machinery and Castings.

For the convenience of parties ordering Machinery of us we furnish at the lowest market prices, Battery Screens, Copper Plates, Leather and Rubber Belting.

A. C. GIBBS, Pres't.
Portland, October 20, 1866. oc15dtf

JUST RECEIVED!

A. H. WHITE,

No. 119 Front Street,

IS NOW RECIEVING BY EVERY STEAMER Large Additions to his Extensive Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters,

and all other Goods in his line among which are

SKIBERLICH'S, BURT'S,
MILES', GODFREY'S
AND BENKERT'S
LATEST STYLES

Call in and examine the Stock, opposite the New Columbian Hotel. nov5dtf

WHO sells the best CIGARS in Portland?
Answer, STONE & NORMAN.

Who sells the best Chewing and Smoking Tobacco in Portland?
Answer, STONE & NORMAN.

Where can the Finest Meerschaum Pipes be always found?
Answer, at STONE & NORMAN'S.

Where can you find Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods of all kinds?
Answer, at STONE & NORMAN'S.

Where do you always get your money's worth?
Answer, at STONE & NORMAN'S.

For sale at Wholesale and Retail. Remember the place—N. E. Corner of First and Washington streets.
dec27 dlm2p

HAPPINESS OR MISERY!

THAT IS THE QUESTION!

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "PACIFIC MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE" Have determined regardless of expense, to issue FREE (for the benefit of suffering humanity) four of their most interesting and instructive Lectures on Marriage and its disqualifications, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Loss of Energy and Vital Power, the Great Social Evil and those maladies which result from Youthful Follies, Excesses of Maturity, or ignorance of Physiology and Nature's Laws. These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded FREE on receiving 25 cents in postage stamps by addressing Secretary Pacific Museum of Anatomy and Science at the Eureka Theater, Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Letters to be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.
ap5dawly2p

E. MARTIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

Wines and Liquors!

NO. 48 FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

NOS. 604 AND 606 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if desired. oct21tf d&w

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER

Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

aug25 A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale.

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON; SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL; HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS, SCREWS, FRY PANS, SHEET IRON, R. G. IRON,

ALSO

Large assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Large and

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

CIGARS, TOBACCO, Groceries, Furniture, BOOTS, General Merchandise

&C, &C, &C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1867,

at 10 o'clock A. M.

20 000 FL MUNDO CIGARS,
14 000 HENRY CLAY "
25 cases TOBACCO 2,610 pounds.
10 cases " 1 712 "

Candles:

312 boxes KELLY'S CANDLES,
411 boxes KNAPP'S "
211 boxes EMERY'S "
113 boxes SAUNDERS' "

Soap:

172 boxes CASTILE SOAP,
431 boxes C O "
176 boxes HILL'S "
20 cases PERFUMERY SOAP,

Rice:

433 bags PATNA TABLE RICE,
325 mats No 1 CHINA "

Oysters:

100 cases KEMP'S OYSTERS,
131 cases LE BRUM'S "
300 cases HAMBLIN & BAKER'S "

Boots and Shoes:

15 cases Gents' fine Ca... BOOTS,
1? cases W. T. Cavalry ...
20 dozen Ladies' Kid Co... GAITERS,
10 dozen " Calf ...

Dry Goods:

10 pieces VELVETS,
POPLINS, CHALLIES, ALPACCAS and CASHMERE PATT...

Furniture:

Dining-Room,
Bed-Room and
Kitchen Fu...

A. B. RICHARDSON, ...

NUDD, LORD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES,

ETC...... ETC.

No. 410 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC Coast of the cele...
MOET & CHANDON ...
BRANDENBERG FRERES, ...
HENKELL & CO., ...
Rhine;
R. BRUNINGHAUS, Nuits.

We have just received a large consignment of Wines from the above named parties— ...
Noet & Chandon's Vin Imperial, ... nary, Vin Anglais, Fleur de Sillery,
Henkell & Co's Niersteiner, ... er, Sparkling Moselle, Sparkling ... berg.
Brandenberg Freres' St. J... Rose, Chat. Margaux Chat. ... Latour Blanche, Sauternes.
R. Bruninghaus' Burgundies, Nuits, Chambertin.

The attention of our friends is called to ... perior Wines, which we offer at the lowest ... Brandenburg's superior OLIVE OIL ...
NUDD, LORD & CO.,
jan1d p3m Sole Agents for the ...

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

D. STEINHEISER,

(*Successor to Gerill ...*)

LA GRANDE, OREGON,

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO HIS friends and customers that he has ... the old stand to the corner formerly ... & Reinhardt, and that he is just receiving an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS and SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Liquors, &c.

The undersigned takes pleasure in thanking his friends and customers for their past liberal ... and designs in the future to merit an equal share of the same.
D. STEINHEISER.
La Grande Oregon, Dec 1st, ...

JOHN G. HODGE & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

STATIONERY!

BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, BILL HEAD and LETTER PAPERS, PRINTERS' CARD and CARD BOARD, CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, JUVENILE BOOKS, WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS, ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID, FABER'S PENCILS And ... CUTLERY

Imported Direct from the Manufacturers.
The Trade supplied at the Lowest Market Rates.
JOHN G HODGE & CO.,
416 and 420 Clay Street, San F...
nov12d2m2p

TOBACCO. CIGARS

WEIL & CO.,

No. 226 Front Street, San Fra...

SOLE IMPORTERS

OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF ½-POUND Superior to any in the Market:

PEACH OFFERING;
FRUIT BASKET;
PEARL OFFERING;
GOLDEN CHARM;
IMPERIAL;
CAMELIA

Besides LIGHT PRESSED NATURAL LEAF,

Of every description. Also, by every ...

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,

In Bond or Duty Paid.

WEIL & CO.,
226 Front Street San F...
ap21d1y2p

TIME & LABOR SAVED

STANDARD SOAP CO.'S

CONCENTRATED

WASHING POWDER

THIS POWDER IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER Soaps or compounds for Washing and Cleaning. It is made of pure material and contains nothing that will injure the finest fabric. Equally as good for using in *Hard as Soft Water*. No soap ever required to be used with this Powder. *One Pound* will make *Three Gallons* of beautiful *Soft Soap*. It is put up in wrappers of 1 lb. each, and in boxes of 10 lbs. bulk, with direct...

Sold by all Grocers. Manufactured at 207 Commercial St., San Francisco.

STANDARD SOAP CO also Manufactures all kinds of LAUNDRY and FAMILY SOAPS, equal to Eastern Manufactured. dec6m2p

PATENT LAID COTTON SEINE TWINE,
For sale at San Francisco prices by
E J NORTHRUP & CO.

9 AND 12 THREAD HEMP RATLINE
For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

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CHARDSON,
ONEER
nt and Oak Streets

ON SALES
ROCERIES GENERAL
AND HORSES

nesday and Saturday.
RICHARDSON Auctioneer

vate Sale.
TAR and ... LE IRON
& OCTAGON CAST STEEL
ES BASIN SAWS
SHEET IRON ... IRON
ALSO
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RICHARDSON Auctioneer

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TOBACCO,
Furniture,
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Cavalry BOOTS 7x11
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CHARDSON Auctioneer

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FOR THE PACIFIC
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ON:
FRERES, Bordeaux;
CO., Mayence-on-the-
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a large shipment of Wines from
consisting of
's Vin Imperial, Verre-
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Hierstelner, Hockheim-
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Sauternes.
Burgundies, Chablis,
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riends is called to these very su-
ffer at the lowest rates.
OLIVE OIL, in flacons
NUDD, LORD & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast

ND NEW GOODS!
INHEISER,
Gerstle & Reinhardt,)
NDE, OREGON,
IN ANNOUNCING TO HIS
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is just receiving an
NEW STOCK
OF
GOODS,
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ODGE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
ONERY!
CHOOL BOOKS, WRAPPING
AGS, BILL HEAD and FLAT
ARDS and CARD BOARDS,
IONS and JUVENILE BOOKS,
DRAWING PAPERS,
S WRITING FLUID,
ER'S PENCILS,
And FINE CUTLERY,
Manufacturers.
he Lowest Market Rates
JOHN G HODGE & CO,
nd 420 Clay street,
San Francisco.

CIGARS.
& CO.,
reet, San Francisco,
MPORTERS
BRANDS OF ½-POUNDS
he Market
FERING;
ASKET;
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CHARM;
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SSED NATURAL LEAF
o, by every Steamer invoices
VANA CIGARS,
or Duty Paid.
WEIL & CO.,
Front Street San Francisco

BOR SAVED

SOAP CO.'S
NTRATED
POWDER.
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER
for Washing and Cleansing
and contains nothing that will
Equally as good for using
soap ever required to be used
und will make Three Gallons
is put up in wrappers of 1 lb
bulk with directions.
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ancisco prices by
E J NORTHRUP & CO

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E J NORTHRUP & CO

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY, MORNING JANUARY 8 1867

CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates	[illegible]
New York Gold Quotations.	134

Oregon Railroads.—The California papers are discussing the question of railroad connection with Oregon as though it were perfectly sure that Oregon is soon to have her part of the railroad under way and speedily completed. It is difficult to understand how or where they got such an impression. It is true there has been much talk here of various lines which would be very nice, but thus far we know of no definite movement on foot for accomplishing any single one of the railroad dreams which have been floating through the brains of certain imaginative people. We have had companies incorporated, stock taken and routes surveyed, and there the matter has invariably ended. Many of the schemes which have thus opened with public eclat and closed in bodily collapse (they died so silently) were begun without the remotest idea on the part of the originators of doing anything practical. Of this sort were two or three grants made by the late Legislative Assembly of land which Congress may *hereafter* give the State. Such another scheme is the bill pending in Congress to give lands in aid of a road from Portland to Astoria, and of the same character is the bill to aid the building of a road from Astoria to Steilacoom. Neither of the schemes is practicable and neither is necessary as compared with other needs of the country of that sort. We are led to make these remarks by seeing the following in the San Francisco *Bulletin*, which is just about as pure humbug as is often met with:

"Oregon is awakening in earnest to an appreciation of its great need for railroad communication. Its legislature has guaranteed State aid to the company which intends to build a railroad from Portland to California, and Senator Corbett, who is President of the company, has received positive assurances from Eastern capitalists that they will make the project a vitality. But Oregon is not content with a single lateral road through her valley interior, giving her connection with California and an outlet through the Bay of San Francisco. She seeks another to the ocean at the north. Bills were introduced in the United States Senate last week granting lands in aid of railroads to connect Portland with Astoria and the latter place with Steilacoom. Owing to the difficult navigation of the Willamette river at certain seasons, railroad communication between Portland and the ocean is doubly necessary. Astoria is at the mouth of the Columbia, and a railroad could reach it by a nearly direct line, whereas the Columbia and Willamette river route makes a considerable detour. A railroad would increase the importance of Astoria, and especially if another line were to run to the northward, as proposed, connecting it with Puget Sound. Unless Congress has determined to make no further railroad grants, which is quite improbable, there is every reason to expect the bills for the assistance of the Portland and Astoria roads will become laws."

It is true enough that the Legislature guaranteed aid to the Oregon and California line, and that a company was organized and incorporated, but if anybody believes that a single thing has been done toward a practical realization of the scheme, such person may be credited with an immense amount of credulity, or else he must be in possession of facts of which the public is totally ignorant. But the most nonsensical (that's the word) portion of the *Bulletin's* article is that which speaks of Oregon as pushing for a railroad outlet to the Pacific. We doubt if anybody ever heard the project of a road from Portland to Astoria seriously mentioned till the news came from Washington of the introduction of the bill. The *Bulletin's* geography and knowledge of the topography of the country are as much at fault as its statements of facts. There is no considerable detour by the "Columbia and Willamette river route," on the contrary the course of the river is more direct than is usual with river routes. Neither can a railroad or any other, be built on a direct line, nor, until the "eternal basalts" of the coast range shall be shaken down by some terrific convulsion of Nature, can a railroad ever be built from Astoria to Portland at a cost which any sensible man would, for a moment contemplate as a practical investment. Some years ago the Government undertook to build a military wagon road from Astoria to Salem, and after expending various sums of money, the attempt was abandoned as impracticable. How much less the practicability of a railroad which must cross the same mountains, need not be argued.

The Taxes Again.—In our item of yesterday about the Federal taxes paid in this city, we were in error in saying that the sum of $80,000, legal tender, was the whole amount of taxes paid in from all sources. To that amount, should be added the tax on manufactures, goods in unbroken packages, and productions. The aggregate thus produced would reach about the figure (December being *estimated*) of $140,000 to $150,000—the first being the estimate of the Assessor, and the latter being the separate estimate of Mr Backenstos, Deputy Collector. It is contended by some, and among the number, the Mayor, that the tax proper of the city should not include the sum of the stamps affixed to manufactures, productions and goods in packages, which are sold to parties outside the city. It is agreed that the consumer really pays that tax, and it follows that if $30,000, for instance, is paid the Collector here for stamps to be affixed to goods, actually afterward sold to Salem consumers (with the tax added to the price of the goods), it is Salem which pays that tax and not Portland. The Mayor assumes that, if the stamps are bought by Portland merchants (notwithstanding they get the cost back again in addition to the price of the goods,) Portland pays the tax. In this way he is able to figure up a Federal tax of near $150,000, as stated in the message, and in that, he is backed by the figures in the Collector's office, (the month of December being estimated). But this amount is paid in greenbacks which, in coin, is $112,500, instead of $150,000 in coin, as the general reader would infer from the message. It is but fair, however, to state that others agree with the Mayor in the view that Portland, by buying the stamps, pays the tax. If the other view, i. e., that the consumer pays the tax, be correct, the Mayor's figures are wrong, because they include a large sum, say, $70,000, which consumers at Salem, Corvallis, Albany, Dalles, Idaho and elsewhere, pay, by paying to the Portland dealer the price of the stamps added to the price of the goods. In this view of the case, which is undoubtedly the correct one, our item of yesterday was strictly correct, except as to the matter above-mentioned.

Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.—To-day—Jan. 8th—is the 52d anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, fought under Gen. Jackson, commanding the American forces, and Sir E Packenham, commanding the British. The disparity of the forces engaged—about 5,000 Americans against 14,000 British—and the decisive defeat of the latter, owing mainly to Gen Jackson's excellent management, served to hasten the termination of hostilities and the day has ever since been a memorable one. This battle saved to the United States all the Southwestern territory and the undisputed sovereignty of the Mississippi river. Though Gen. Jackson had before this made his mark, his national fame dates from that day. Friends and foes accorded him unstinted praise for his conduct of the campaign which virtually ended so brilliantly at New Orleans. Blackwood's Magazine, a British publication, paid him this generous tribute: "Gen Jackson behaved with humanity and courtesy to all his prisoners, which did him as great honor as his conduct in the defence. We do not hesitate to call him a great man. Unappalled at the landing of a formidable army of British veterans, he infused fresh courage into the hearts of his countrymen, naturally brave; the danger was great but the Americans under him had no fear even of such a foe; strong as their position was, 'a mile long line full of men,' it was found impregnable, not because of cotton bags only and parapets, but because of patriots deadly with steady hands, keen eyes and stern hearts—invincible where they were unerring marksmen, whatever were their numbers, with a commander endowed with a genius for war, and in all respects equal to the glorious duty he had taken upon himself in his country's cause."

Hard to Answer.—Charles Cottrell, the man who was arrested last Saturday for stealing a pair of boots from the store of J. Schwartz, refusing at that time to give his name, was brought before the Recorder yesterday on a charge of petit larceny. During the examination, it appeared to the satisfaction of the Recorder that a graver crime had been committed, and the prisoner was held to answer for grand larceny. The boots were taken from a case which stood partly within and partly without the store, and the Recorder held that the crime was larceny within a dwelling as contemplated by the statute, and therefore a felony. No bonds were fixed.

Winter.—For several days, we have been having a touch of frosty, keen weather, though the days have been remarkably pleasant for this season of the year. As people go about rubbing now their noses and then their ears, they have fully realized Hamlet's conception just upon the moment of expecting his father's ghost. The expression of "...ly it is very cold," and Horatio's response, "It is indeed a nipping and an eager air."

Governor of Washington Territory.—George E. Cole, who came passenger on the *Pacific*, was recently appointed, as we are informed on good authority, to the Governorship of Washington Territory, vice Pickering removed. He has not, however, been confirmed by the Senate, and the probabilities are that he will not be. Mr Cole landed at Monticello, to go overland immediately to Olympia.

Washington's Birth Day.—We understand that the Washington Guards, at their regular meeting on Friday night, resolved to celebrate the approaching birth-day of Washington by a parade and grand ball. The "Guards" is one of the oldest and best drilled companies in the State which under the command of Captain Mills, has kept up its organization while many others have dissolved.

The Tanner Troupe.—Our fun-loving people will be pleased to learn that the Tanner Troupe of Ethiopian minstrels will appear in Oro Fino Hall on Wednesday evening. We know nothing of the merits of this troupe, except from reputation, but if the pledges contained in their advertisement are fulfilled, they may be sure of a [illegible] welcome in Portland.

Purchase of a Wharf.—We heard last evening that the P. T. Co. had bought the new wharf and warehouse of Messrs. Couch & Flanders. We did not learn the terms of the transaction.

Being Generally Repaired.—The *Senator* is still at her dock at Oregon City, undergoing thorough repairs. The damage to her wheel and rudders was not very great, but, while in the repairing business, the company thought it best to go through her and have everything fixed up just right. She will resume her trips on Wednesday.

Wheat ... Exports.—The *Alert* brought down yesterday, 83 bbls. mostly lard, 3 dressed hogs, 1 keg and 19 half bbls lard, 38 boxes eggs and produce, 205 boxes apples, 180 quarter sacks flour, 1 sack oysters, 1 package furs, 10 bales goods, 204 sacks wheat, 5 rolls leather, 27 sacks feed.

Turn Verein Election.—At the annual election of the Portland Turn Vereins, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: T. S. Ostholm President, A. Haas, Secretary, L. Waterman Treasurer, F. Richter 1st Turnward, D. Freidenrich 2d Turnward, L. Lamline, Propertyward, D. H. Hildburgh Singward.

The Lowest Price of Gold.—The San Francisco papers of the 27th ult. report the New York prices of Gold the day before at 131¾. This was the lowest figure reached by gold since March 1866, when it went as low as 124¾@124½ on the 13th.

Hassalo Lodge No 14.—A new lodge of Odd Fellows with the title of Hassalo Lodge No 14 I. O. O. F. was instituted in this city Monday evening January 7th by M. W. G. Master Wm Morton. The charter members number eighteen, and with two or three exceptions are members of Samaritan Lodge No 2, who withdrew for the purpose of forming a new lodge. The officers installed are as follows: Jacob Stitzel N G; J. H. Mitchell V G; C. O. Clark R S; J. A. Bates P S; C. Bills Treasurer. Trustees: E. S. Ross, E. Harbaugh and Wm Dierdorff. The regular weekly meetings will be held on Friday evenings at the Odd Fellows Hall, building opposite Arrigoni's Hotel.

Chemical Lamps.—Several houses in the city which have been considerable consumers of gas have lately substituted, or will soon substitute, kerosene lamps for gas burners, with what success is a question of light.

Let Off.—J. W. Pray was up yesterday for being drunk and lying on the side-walk Saturday night. Having been in jail since that time the Recorder thought he had been sufficiently punished, and let him off.

From the Cascades.—The *Hunt* came down last evening from the Cascades bringing about 30 or 40 passengers, several being from the upper country.

Treasure.—Wells, Fargo & Co received by the *Hunt* last evening about $30,000 in treasure.

To Sail.—The *Panama* will sail this Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock, for San Francisco.

New Arrangement.—Barman Bros are now selling off their stock of clothing at very low rates in order to clean out. In Vaughn's splendid brick next month will be an entire new stock. When they move, they will have connected with their house a merchant tailoring establishment. They have secured the services of one of the best cutters of New York City, who will arrive out next month. Do not fail to call on them while the present stock is going cheap.

California Fire Insurance Company.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the above insurance company have withdrawn from fire underwriting, and intend to confine themselves entirely to that branch for which it was originally established—marine. Their entire line of fire risks, amounting to nearly $1,500,000, has been reinsured in the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, of which W. H. Tillinghast is general agent, and C. C. Harvey local agent. The officers of the California have done right. A safe fire underwriting business cannot be done at present rates. They see that the storm is approaching, and they, like good mariners, intend to ride through it safely so far as human preparation and foresight can effect anything. The right kind of business men are at the head of and interested in the California, and have evinced it through the action taken.—*Cal. Spirit of the Times*.

Mr C. P. Ferry is agent for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company in this city.

A child can operate a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. It sews from two common spools, makes a stitch stronger than that made by hand, and its simplicity is marvelous in comparison to its capacity. The elegant embroidery which is now so popular is all executed by this celebrated sewing machine. Wm. Curran & Co., agents, 103 Front street, Portland.

FROM PUGET SOUND

We obtain the subjoined items from the *Puget Sound Weekly* of the 31st Dec.:

On Friday evening last a missile was thrown through the window of a house on Commercial street, occupied as a cigar manufactory by Chinamen, by some unknown person, breaking a lighted lamp and setting fire to the lining of the room. The Chinamen were too much frightened to put out the fire, and but for immediate assistance it is probable the house would have been consumed, and with it all the buildings adjoining. It is a pity the miscreant was not known that he might be punished to the extent of the law. This, in connection with the outrage committed Christmas night by forcibly entering the private residence of a respectable family and grossly insulting the inmates by using obscene language, calls for the attention of the authorities. If there are men in the community who will so debase themselves, the good name of the town demands that measures be taken to make them respect the rights of citizens and the laws of the country.

A survey was made last week for a canal to connect Lake Washington and Lake Union. The distance between the lakes is a little over a quarter of a mile, and with the exception of a few rods the excavation would not have to be deep. The project is an important one, as it would open the greater part of the distance from the Bay to the coal mines back of Lake Washington to water transportation, and, also, draw off a portion of the water that would flow down Black river, thus preventing that and Dwamish valleys from inundation during freshets.

We are informed that a large fleet of lumbering vessels are now on the way from San Francisco, and that lumber has advanced considerably in that city.

Peter Johnson, Captain of the sloop *Mary Ellen*, was drowned on the 20th inst., near Port Townsend, by falling overboard.

The Mortality of Officers Compared with Enlisted Men.—The Provost Marshal General's report, lately issued by the War Department, gives these striking statistics, showing the comparative mortality of officers and enlisted men during the war:

From a careful compilation of the rolls, and without including deaths after muster out, which resulted from military service previously rendered, it appears that 280,739 men and officers have lost their lives in the army. Of this number, 5,221 commissioned officers, and 90,886 enlisted men have been killed in action or died of wounds, while 2,321 commissioned officers, and 182,329 enlisted men have died of disease, or in some few cases from accidents. It will be observed that of killed in battle and died of wounds there is one officer to eighteen men, showing somewhat greater mortality on the part of the officers, who, supposing the organization to be full, constitute about one-fifth part of the forces. On the other hand, only one officer to ninety men has died of disease. This remarkable disproportion, so greatly to the advantage of the commissioned class, is owing to several causes. Officers are better sheltered than men, and their food is generally better in quality and more varied in kind, so that they suffer less from diseases of the digestive organs. They are not so much crowded together in tents and quarters and are therefore less subject to contagious maladies. They have superior advantages in regard to personal cleanliness. As prisoners of war, too, they were generally treated more leniently, and so furnished fewer names to the mortality lists of Andersonville, Salisbury and other similar dens of death. Another favoring circumstance, and by no means the least potential, was the superior morale, the hopefulness and elasticity of spirit which is given to a man by investing him with a commission and its accompanying authority, responsibility, and chances of advancement. It is worthy of note that in the colored troops the disproportion between commissioned officers and enlisted men under these heads is still more remarkable. In killed, or died of wounds, the officers lost one in about forty two, while the men lost but about one in sixty six. But under the head of deaths by disease, the officers show a loss of only one in seventy-seven, while that of the men rises to the enormous proportion of nearly one in seven, which is by far the highest mortality from the cause exhibited in the records of the army.

Rebel Fears of Mr Johnson Last Year.—Some letters of "Duke Gwin," who failed in his splendid scheme to plant a rebel colony in Mexico, which fell into the hands of our government have lately been printed. One written in August of last year, at the City of Mexico, has the following passage, amusing to read in the light of what has followed:

"I feel very easy about Mexican affairs, but I'm dreadfully blue about the South. And Johnson's speeches breathe such a heinous spirit that I can see nothing ahead but extermination. I shouldn't be surprised if there were re-enacted on the American continent the massacre and havoc of the French revolution. It is horrible to contemplate the situation of the country. I am afraid they will commit excesses to which all the horrors that have gone before will be as nothing. It's dreadful to fall in battle, but it's ten times more dreadful to die on the scaffold. Johnson says treason can have no extenuation, it is a crime that merits the direst punishment. That's to say all traitors should be hung, and as we are all traitors there's nothing left for us but hanging. It really makes me sick when I think of the bloody agony that awaits the Southern people."

The Republican Programme.—The New York *Herald* says:

The Republicans have resolved among other things in caucus to provide by law,—

First—That no name shall be placed on the roll of the next Congress except from those entitled to representation by law.

Second—That no electoral votes shall be counted for President and Vice President (1868) cast by any State excluded from Congress.

Third—That the first session of the Fortieth Congress, instead of meeting in December, as usual, shall meet on the 4th of March next, at the close of the present Congress.

Considering, therefore, that the House by an overwhelming majority has resolved to adhere to the pending Constitutional amendment as the basis of Southern restoration, this programme simply means that the excluded States shall have no voice in Congress or in the approaching Presidential election, unless they abandon meantime their present declared purpose of holding out against the amendment. To this complexion they must come at last, and the sooner the better. This is the whole case in a nutshell.

Innocent Pastime.—One of General Lee's students at Lexington, Virginia, shot a colored man dead the other day for watching him while he was talking with a colored girl. The facts were clearly proved before a Justice, but he released the student, saying that the laws of Virginia have always recognized the difference between the white man and the black; that a white man may protect himself from negro insults; that though the deed was clearly proved, it was the result of the insult, and that therefore, he should discharge the defendant from custody.

It has been ascertained at the War Department that there have been 179,024 colored men enlisted in the United States service. Of these 20,286 have been discharged, principally on account of physical disability; 31,866 died while in the service; 14,887 deserted; 1,514 have been killed in action, and 1,344 were reported after engagements as missing.

Hassalo Lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock in Stark's building, third story, opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of
Jan 7, 1867 dtf N G

C. H. MACK,
DENTIST.
Assisted by **J. H HATCH, D. D. S.**, Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery
The patronage of those who desire and can appreciate FIRST-CLASS OPERATIONS is especially solicited.
OFFICE—Washington St, corner of Front, Parrish's Block, up stairs. au30dawtf

G. W. COOL,
Office, Carter's New Building,
Corner of Front and Alder Streets. dec17d&tf

ATTENTION DISCHARGED VOLUNTEERS!
Discharged Soldiers entitled to the EXTRA BOUNTY under the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, who wish their application papers properly prepared will do well to call on the undersigned. For particulars see fourth page of this paper.
A. BUSHWILER, Claim Agent,
Publication Office of the *Daily Oregonian*,
No 5 Washington St, Portland, Oregon

STEAM, SULPHUR, VAPOR BATHS.
For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM and MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS.
The attention of sufferers from Colds is directed to these Baths, as one or two will Remove the severest Cold. Also
Warm, Cold and Shower Baths.
Steam or Vapor Baths $1 00. Warm Baths, 50 cents.
CHAS F WIEGAND, Proprietor,
Parrish's Brick,
Washington street near Front,
se6dtf Portland, Oregon

The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, is
FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA
It is the best preservative against almost any sickness if used timely. Composed of herbs only it can be safely given to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish and German, with every package. TRY IT!
For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries. EMIL FRESE, Wholesale Druggist,
Sole Agent, 410 Clay Street,
jy6deowly San Francisco.

WM. KOEHLER,
DENTIST.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE removed to YAMHILL STREET, 2 doors from Front (round the corner of Northrup's Hardware Store).
Appreciating the most Liberal Patronage by my friends and the public generally, during my residence in this city, I hope and take pleasure by diligent attention and Scientific Treatment to see the same continued as heretofore.
N. B.—To strangers I would say that a constantly increasing Dental Practice for the last 4 years in this city, will be a sufficient guarantee for them to receive a First Class and Finished Piece of Work. Numerous testimonials to the same can be given at the Office.
Dental Consultation and Advice Free of Charge to all.
mch7dtf

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!
DR. J. R. CARDWELL,
Having lately returned from San Francisco, would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to meet the demands for DENTAL WORK. All the Latest Improvements and Inventions in Dentistry will be found in his office, and all operations in the Dental Art will be personally attended by Dr C. As to his previous efforts he would respectfully refer to those cases that have already come under his management. ap11dtf

IMPORTANCE OF HAVING DAVIS' PAIN KILLER ALWAYS ON HAND.
Wonderful Cure of the Rev D. L. Brayton, Missionary in India, who was stung by a Scorpion.
Extract from his letter, published in the Baptist Missionary Magazine:
For the first time since I have been in India, I have been stung by a scorpion. I went out this morning to my exercises, as usual, at early dawn, and having occasion to use an old box, on taking off the cover I put my hand on a scorpion, which immediately resented the insult by thrusting its sting into the palm of my hand. The instantaneous and severe pain which darted through the system is quite incredible, what an awful virulent pain their sting must contain! I FLEW TO MY BOTTLE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER and found it to be true to its name; after a few moments' relief, I saturated a small piece of sponge, bound it on my hand, and went about by exercises, feeling no more particular inconvenience.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers. dec17 1m

Just Cause for being Alarmed!—When a cough has been running for a long time and you begin to feel a pain sitting in upon your Lungs, attended with tightness across the chest, it is high time that you should awaken to the danger of your disease, which is fast running into fatal Consumption. Now, before it is too late, use AYER'S LUNG BALSAM, which will cure the disease, and all will be well with you. For sale by the dealers in family medicine generally. dec17 1m

The Graefenberg Company's Uterine CATHOLICON does not contain one particle of calomel or mercury, and cases of Female Complaints which require other treatment than the Catholicon are extremely rare. It should be used in all cases of Deranged Monthly Periods, Weakness, Irregular Appetite, Nervousness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Acid Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, and Pains and Difficulties connected with the Uterine Organs.
THE UTERINE CATHOLICON
Is a most successful remedy for Gravel and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, while in the troublesome symptoms attending Pregnancy the benefits of the Catholicon are most remarkable. It is a perfect restorer to functional and general health from budding womanhood to the turn of life, and those patients who have used the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S UTERINE CATHOLICON find difficulty in expressing their thankfulness for the beneficial effects of this wonderful medicine.
REDINGTON & CO., Sole Agents,
dec21d1m&p 416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco

Attention Ladies!
The Balance of the Stock of THE CITY OF PARIS DRY-GOODS STORE
Consisting of
RICH DRESS SILKS
CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS,
Fancy Goods, Etc.,
WILL BE SOLD AT
LESS THAN COST!!
TO AVOID REMOVAL.
Call EARLY and Procure Bargains!!
JACOB MAYER,
City of Paris Dry-Goods Store,
corner of Front and Morrison Street.
dec14 d3p1m

Has Arrived!
ALEX. SO LONG AND FAVORABLY KNOWN AS the CHIEF DE CUISINE of the Russ House, San Francisco, and the Dennison House, Portland, and who is the
BEST HOTEL COOK
In Oregon, wants to take charge of the Cooking Department of a
First Class Hotel!
Enquire at CHARLES GRAHAM'S
Occidental Shaving Emporium next to Western Hotel.
jan4dt*

Notice.
GOODS SOLD AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES!!
jan1d1w J. M'HENRY.

A FINE LOT OF FAT AND FRESH SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS!
Just received at **THE GEM.**
nov1dtf

For Rent.
THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STORE ON Front Street, corner of Stark, at the Ferry Landing, now occupied by Friedman & Co. as a Tin Store. Also, ROOMS IN THE SECOND STORY suitable for Offices. Enquire at THIS OFFICE

CHAS HODGE   CHAS E CALEF   GEO W SNELL

HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs and Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS AND WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PAINTERS' MATERIALS
And Druggists' Sundries,
97 Front Street
nov d3ptf Portland, Oregon

COAL OIL!
500 CASES DEVOE, SAND, REYNOLDS, PRATT & CO.'S, AT LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR CASH.
HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Oils,
oc16dtf 97 Front street, Portland

For Sale—To Let—Wants.

For Rent.
A FINE TWO STORY RESIDENCE ON MARKET Street between Front and Water Streets. Seven Rooms, Kitchen, Wood House, Cellar, Water. Rent $50 a month. Also, a new cottage of four Rooms, Wood Shed, Kitchen and water furnished. Rent $15 a month. jan 1tf

House to Rent.
A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT THE CORner of First and Clay streets, occupied by A. Hilton. This house has seven rooms below and four above stairs, all hard finished. Has plenty of yard room, fruit trees and shrubbery. A stable on the lot.
Enquire of J. B. WHITE at Taylor's Hotel, 113 Front Street. jan4 1tf

Farm For Sale.
160 ACRES FARM ON THE COWLITZ RIVER Bottom, W. T. for sale low. The improvements consist of a
DWELLING HOUSE,
30x40 with seven rooms, a good BARN 40x60 with stable and granary, a large frame building for cattle feeding 40x80 with 100 feet each of hay racks and mangers for roots, with a drive way between; a good
Bearing Orchard,
mostly winter fruit (605 boxes sold this season). Plenty of ash timber for fuel and fir and cedar for building purposes.
One half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage at one per cent per month.
Transportation on farm products by steamboat to Portland is lower than any place in Oregon or Washington Territory, and taxes in Cowlitz county are very low.
For further particulars apply to
CHARLES HOLMAN,
jan3d3p6t Portland, Oregon

To Let.
THE new building situated between the Whatcheer and Columbian. The upper stories are all hard finished and divided off into rooms very suitable for a first-class Hotel or boarding house.
Apply to PARRISH & ATKINSON
dec14dtf

For Sale.
CHEAP FOR CASH ONE SMALL HOUSE AND LOT corner of Fifth and Alder Street. Inquire of D. F. BUCHANAN
dec3dtf Between 4th and 5th on Washington Street

For Rent.
FOUR ROOMS WILL BE RENTED TO DESIRABLE tenants at
REDUCED PRICES,
in the building occupied by Messrs. J. T. Underhill & Co. on Front Street. Apply to
dec1dtf LADD & TILTON

For Sale.
THREE BILLIARD TABLES with IVORY BALLS, Cues, Racks and Pool Boards complete.
Apply to A. B. RICHARDSON or
dec8dtf FERRY & FOSTER

For Sale.
THE PROPELLER
COMMODORE PERRY,
35 Tons Register.
This Boat is nearly new, possesses good power, and will be SOLD CHEAP. Liberal terms will be offered and CLEAR TITLE GUARANTEED.
For further particulars apply to MAJOR BLAKE,
oc25dtf At Arrigoni's Hotel

Rooms to Rent.
BOARDERS WANTED. Apply at
oc17tf N. E. COR. SIXTH & ALDER STS

REMOVAL.
L. GROSS,
HAS REMOVED HIS
DRUG STORE!
TO THE
Handsome Building of C. M. Carter,
Corner of Alder and Front Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
WHICH HE HAS FITTED UP ELEGANTLY,
and intends to keep as a
FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!
And offers to his numerous customers and those that will honor him with their patronage a well selected stock of
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
Extracts,
ESSENTIAL OILS, HERBS
And an assortment of all popular
Patent Medicines, &c.
ALSO
PAINTS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
DYE STUFFS,
COLORS, &c.
Thanking those who formerly favored him with their custom, he respectfully asks further patronage.
N. B.—Special attention paid to **PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS**, which are prepared of the PUREST DRUGS and put up by an Experienced Apothecary.
A NIGHT BELL is attached to the door and Prescriptions put up at all hours of the night.

TO DENTISTS.
L. GROSS
Would inform the Dentists that he has constantly on hand
The Best Selected Stock of
DENTAL GOODS!
In the State of Oregon, such as
TEETH, INSTRUMENTS, FORCEPS,
GOLD FOIL, &c.,
Which he will Sell at the Lowest possible Prices.

To Photographic Artists!
PHOTOGRAPHERS
will constantly find a full assortment of goods in their line
AT
L. GROSS' DRUG STORE,
Corner of Front and Alder Streets,
Which he will SELL AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.
Best NEGATIVE & SUNPEARL COLLODION always on hand.
Orders from the country promptly attended to and despatched. nov1d3, 2m

S.T.—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. Only genuine when Cork is covered by our private U. S. Stamp. Beware of counterfeits and refilled bottles.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.
21 Park Row, New York.
SMITH & DAVIS, Portland, General Agts for Oregon

Barnes' Magnolia Water
A toilet delight. The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon. The sweetest thing and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c.
It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration.
It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c.
It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation.
It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin.
It yields a subdued and lasting perfume.
It cures musquito bites and stings of insects.
It contains no material injurious to the skin.
It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.
Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Props. Exclusive Agents, New York.
Sold by all Dealers on the Pacific Coast.

Mustang Liniment.
Intrinsic virtue alone could ever insure the success of the Mexican Mustang Liniment. For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Swellings, etc., upon man, or Spavin, Ringbone, Poll Evil, Scratches, Strains, etc., upon beasts, its effects are instantaneous and its cures wonderful. It saves time, suffering and expense to have it always in the house. None genuine unless in a steel plate label with signature of G. W. Westbrook, and having stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.
Sold by all Dealers.

Lyon's Kathairon.
Lyon's Kathairon is a most delightful article as a Hair Dressing—to eradicate scurf and dandruff, to keep it clean, soft and silky and the head cool. It also prevents the hair from falling off and turning gray, and promotes its growth upon prematurely bald heads. It is sold by all dealers. E. THOMAS LYON, N. Y.

Lyon's Extract Jamaica Ginger.
LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, etc., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts per bottle. Ask for Lyon's Pure Extract. Take no other.
CAUTION.—See that the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. is over each bottle. None other is genuine.

Lyon's Flea Powder
DEATH TO FLEAS.—It is well known that Lyon's genuine Magnetic Powder will perfectly destroy everything in the shape of fleas, ticks, bed bugs, roaches, etc., that it is perfect poison to the insect tribe, but entirely harmless to the human species and domestic animals. The genuine has the signature of E. Lyon, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. Anything else of this kind is an imitation or counterfeit. Any druggist will procure the genuine if you insist you will have no other.

HOLIDAY GOODS!
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FROM THE BEST American, French and German Manufactories of
TOYS,
LADIES' TOILET and
WORK BOXES,
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, WITH BOXES,
ALBUMS,
WRITING DESKS OR SECRETARIES,
Together with a great variety of
Holiday Presents!
Received by the last Steamer, and for sale at reasonable rates by
J. SCHONFELD & CO.,
IMPORTERS
Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.,
85 First Street, Cor. Washington
dec13d1m3p Fire-Proof Brick Store.

TOYS!
WORK BOXES!
ALBUMS!
DRESSING CASES!
And a Great Variety of
FANCY GOODS!
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS!
Just received and for sale by
WASSERMAN & CO.,
nov12d1m 77 Front Street.

GIFT BOOKS! GIFT BOOKS!!
THE FINEST, MOST SPLENDID AND CHEAPEST assortment on the Pacific Coast at
CHARLES BARRETT'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!
Largest, most splendid and cheapest stock in Oregon at
CHARLES BARRETT'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS!!
AND
STATIONERY!!
At less than San Francisco prices at
CHARLES BARRETT'S.

Law and Medical Works!!
At Publisher's prices, in gold coin at
CHARLES BARRETT'S.
dec2ddtf

STEERS & HINDE,
DEALERS IN
Gents' Silk, Cotton, Linen and Merino FURNISHING GOODS,
AND
Oregon Custom made Clothing, Collars,
PERFUMERY &c
No. 64, Front Street, under Arrigoni's Hotel
dec4d3ptf

Miscellaneous.

W. A. ALDRICH   J. C. MERRILL   JOHN M. CRAKEN

M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.,
SHIPPING, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
AGENTS OF THE CALIFORNIA HAWAIIAN and [illegible] LINE.
[illegible] CARMEN ISLAND SALT, SANDWICH ISLAND SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE [illegible]
Agents for [illegible] & Co's preserved Fruits, Vegetables [illegible]
Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD & FRUIT, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER.
Will attend to the Purchase, Sale or Shipment of Merchandise to and from New York, San Francisco, Honolulu or Portland. ALDRICH, MERRILL & CO.
Nos 204 and 206 California Street,
San Francisco.
M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.
n1dtf [illegible] Street, Portland

R. G. SNEATH,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
32 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON
Goods by the Package
FOR CASH AT
San Francisco Prices and Freight.
Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if desired.
Portland, Oct 1st, 1866 dtf

POWDER!
R. G. SNEATH,
32 Front St., Portland,
AGENT FOR CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS
Has on hand a full assortment of
RIFLE AND SPORTING POWDER,
ALSO
CALIFORNIA BLASTING POWDER,
At Manufacturers' Prices and Freight.
jel4d3ptf

G. VENARD,
CHARTRES COFFEE!
Manufactory Established in June, 1851.
STEAM POWER, NOS. 625 AND 627 FRONT ST.
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND GROUND AND ROASTED COFFEE, GREEN COFFEE of the best qualities, CREAM OF TARTAR and SPICES of all sorts.
The undersigned, who has always enjoyed public confidence for the excellent quality of his Coffee, neglects nothing to justify the good name acquired by his productions, the sale of which daily increases. The acknowledged superiority of his merchandise, which commands here and in the markets of the interior, a relatively higher price, excites the cupidity of some manufacturers, and every day he sees increasing the number of those who, by counterfeit or imitation of his mark, seek to deceive the public, palming upon them their inferior productions for the genuine G. VENARD CHARTRES COFFEE. This fraud can deceive nobody after a trial, but only adds to the favorable opinion of the consumers the very flattering though unwilling testimony of the counterfeiters. Nevertheless, buyers should be forewarned, and placed on their guard against this practice.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Each package bears the signature of G. VENARD.
R. G. SNEATH,
Wholesale Grocer,
32 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND,
Has been appointed Agent for the Sale of VENARD'S COFFEE AND SPICES. ny1d3ptf

MUSIC AND ART GALLERY,
Corner of First and Morrison Streets,
(opposite the Western Hotel),
PORTLAND, OREGON.
W. T. SHANAHAN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FINE ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES AND MOULDINGS,
OF EVERY STYLE.
JUST RECEIVED THE FINEST STOCK OF PIANOS ever before offered in this market, and he calls the attention of the Musical Class particularly to LINDEMAN & SONS'
NEW PATENT CYCLOID PIANO FORTES!
Which can now be seen at his warerooms. He also keeps a good assortment of those Celebrated
BRADBURY PIANOS!
Which have given universal satisfaction, and which he guarantees to sell at SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FRAMING PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.
PIANOS FOR RENT.
Mr SHANAHAN, formerly of A. Kohler's Musical Establishment, San Francisco, will attend to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, Melodeons, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.
Portland, Dec 1st, 1866. dtf

E. MILWAIN   O. JOYNT

MILWAIN & JOYNT,
95 Front St. and 96 First St.,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
Importers of and Dealers in
STOVES!
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON,
Pumps, Hose and Tinmen's Goods,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE.
WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE Trade to our Full and Complete Stock for City and Country Dealers and Manufacturers of goods in our line. Also our large and varied assortment of BOX, PARLOR and COOKING STOVES, among which may be found all sizes of the following celebrated patterns:
BUCK—Extension and Square Top,
HENRY CLAY,
HEARTHSTONE,
WESTERN EMPIRE,
GREAT REPUBLIC,
BELLE OF TROY,
GUARDIAN,
GOLDEN GATE,
BLACK KNIGHT, &c.
Our list of articles for House Keeping will be found to comprise everything wanted by those desiring a complete outfit, all of which we offer at prices that cannot fail to suit customers.
Portland, Oregon, Sept. 1st, 1866. dtf

L. T. SCHULTZ,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
PIANOS, MELODEONS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS,
GUITARS, FLUTES, PIPES, ACCORDEONS, STRINGS, AND ALL KINDS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 105 Front St., (between Morrison and Alder)
PORTLAND, OREGON
NEW PIANOS FOR RENT OR SALE BY MONTHLY payments.
Latest Music received by every Steamer direct from the East.
Pianos, Melodeons and all kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and repaired.
L. T. SCHULTZ recommends himself as a FIRST-CLASS TUNER, having been in the business over fifteen years, and is a musician. oc21d3ptf

PHOTOGRAPHS
Colored and Re-Touched!
THE UNDERSIGNED, LATE OF NEW YORK,
IS NOW PREPARED TO
Re-Touch or Color Photographs
IN
OIL, WATER or INDIA INK
In the Highest Style of the Art.
Orders left at the Art Gallery of Messrs. Shanahan & Dufresne, or at any of the Photograph Galleries will be promptly attended to.
LESSONS GIVEN IN LANDSCAPE PAINTING.
nov d&ptf MRS. RUMSEY.

Fire and Life Insurance.

C. P. FERRY,
(*Late Ferry & Foster*)
BROKER!
AGENT NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
AND
MANHATTAN
Life Insurance Co.
No 85 Front Street.
ja 1 1ptf

THE NORTH BRITISH
AND
Mercantile Insurance Company!
OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established	**1809.**
CAPITAL	**$10,000,000**
Accumulated and Invested Funds March 6 1866	$11,522,550
Annual Income	2,827,290
Deposit under California State Law	75,000
Deposit under the State Law of Oregon	50,000

INSURANCES EFFECTED AT THE LOWEST RATES on Buildings of both Brick and Wood, whether occupied as Stores, Dwellings or Warehouses, together with their contents.
Also Vessels in port with or without their Cargoes.
Also Quartz Mills and Machinery.
Also Saw Mills and Machinery.
LOSSES PAID IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN immediately on adjustment.
FERRY & FOSTER,
Agents for the State of Oregon
se20dawtf Portland, Oregon

L. M. PARRISH   J. L. ATKINSON

PARRISH & ATKINSON
Real Estate and Collecting Agents,
NO 11 MORRISON ST, PORTLAND
WE WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO BUYING and SELLING REAL ESTATE, COLLECTING DEBTS, RENTING HOUSES and the General Intelligence business, and also to any business entrusted to us.
We are for sale the ECONOMY WASHING MACHINE and SEWING MACHINES; also CRAWFORD'S STUMP and ROCK EXTRACTOR and ELEVATOR, recently brought to this State by J. L. Atkinson, who is Agent and Proprietor for the Pacific Coast. Orders for said machines or information respecting rights can be had at our Office, No. 11 Morrison street.
PARRISH & ATKINSON.
Portland, August 11, 1866 dtf

Brooms! Brooms!
BOLTER BROTHERS
HAVE REMOVED THEIR BROOM FACTORY TO Front street, opposite O. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, where they are now making the BEST QUALITY OF BROOMS ever offered in this market.
They are satisfied that they can furnish merchants and the people of Oregon with better and cheaper Brooms than they can get from California or elsewhere.
Please call and examine our Brooms and satisfy yourselves of the fact. E. G. BOLTER
nov23d3ptf G. T. BOLTER

TAYLOR & BENDEL
Successors to J. G. FRISCH & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS!
413 and 415 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DR. HUFELAND'S SWISS STOMACH BITTERS.
(First Premium.)

The world renowned reputation, together with the extensive and increasing demand for DR. HUFELAND'S SWISS BITTERS will at once recommend them to the favorable notice of all connoisseurs and lovers of a GOOD AND HEALTHFUL TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. As a Purifier of the Blood, acting surely yet gently on the secretions of the Liver and Kidneys, they are unsurpassed, and a most agreeable drink. dec6distf

STOP THAT COUGHING
SOME OF YOU CAN'T, AND WE PITY you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but
NEWELL'S
Pulmonary Syrup
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of
NEWELL'S
Pulmonary Syrup
and with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that
NEWELL'S
Pulmonary Syrup
has cured thousands and it will cure YOU if you try it.
This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects, entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompany every bottle of
NEWELL'S
Pulmonary Syrup
REDINGTON & CO., Agents, San Francisco.
dec6 1m3p

MILLARD & VAN SCHUYVER
SUCCESSORS TO
LADD, REED & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Brandies, Wines and Liquors
Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON

Doors, Windows and Blinds.
JUST RECEIVED PER BARK JANE A. FALKINBURG a Large Assortment of Doors, Windows and Blinds of EASTERN MANUFACTURE, and for sale by
je23dtf MILLARD & VAN SCHUYVER

Birthday Reflections.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

It will be over soon. Another year
Is gone, and its low knell is tolling now
O'er the wide ocean of the past.

Alas!
I am not as in boyhood. There were hours
Of joyousness that came like angel-shapes
Upon my heart, but they are altered now,
And rise on memory's view, like statues pale
By a dim fount of tears. And there were streams
Upon whose breasts the sweet young blossoms leaned,
To list the gush of music, but their depths
Are turned to dust. There, too, were blessed lights
That shone sweet rainbows of the spirit, o'er
The skies of new existence, but their gleams
Like the lost Pleiad of the olden time,
Have faded from the zenith and are lost
'Mid earth's cold mockeries!

How all is changed!
The guardians of my young and sinless years
No more are dwellers of the earth. Their tones
Of love oft dwell upon the twilight breeze,
Or wander sweetly down through mist and dews,
At midnight's calm and melancholy hour,
But voice alone is there! Ages of thought
Come o'er me then, and with a spirit won
Back to my early years, I kneel again
At young life's broken shrine.

The thirst of power
Has been a fever to my spirit. Oft,
Even in my boyhood, I was wont to gaze
Upon the awful cataract rushing down
With its eternal thunder peal, the lone
Expanse of Ocean, with its infinite
Of dark blue waters roaring to the heavens,
The night storms fiercely rending the great oaks
From the rock pinnacles, the giant clouds
Waving their plumes like warriors in the sky,
And darting their quick lightnings through the air,
Like the red flash of swords—aye, I was wont
To gaze on these and almost weep to think
I could not match their strength. The same wild thirst
For power is yet upon me; it has been
A madness in my day-dreams, and a curse
Upon my being; it has led me on
To mingle in the strife of men; and now
A myriad of foes have left upon my name
The stain of their vile breaths.

Well, be it so!
There is a silent purpose in my heart,
And neither love nor fear nor hate shall quell
That one fixed daring. Though my being's stream
Gives forth no music now, 'tis passing back
To its great fountain in the skies, and there
'Twill rest forever in the ocean tide
Of God's immensity. I will not mourn
Life's shrouded memories. I can still drink in
The unshadowed beauties of the universe,
Gaze with a soul of pride upon the blue
Magnificence above, and hear the hymns
Of heaven in all the starry beams; and fill
Glen, vale and wood and mountain with the bright
And glorious visions poured from the deep home
Of an immortal mind. Past year, farewell!

The Arrest of Surratt.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* gives the following particulars of the arrest of this assassin:

The arrest of Surratt, as recently telegraphed, is due solely to the efforts and actual pursuit of the Detectives of the War Department. This detective system of the War Department had reached great perfection prior to the close of the rebellion, and it seems to have been a power with which Stanton was loth to part. At all events, nearly the whole force, consisting of upward of 200 men, under pay in this immediate locality, have been retained in the service of the Department during the past year, only being required to keep thoroughly posted upon the antecedents of any individual who made his advent into the capital without any apparent call. The same surveillance was also directed to Government clerks and army men of every degree, particular attention being given to the attaches of the Paymaster's Department. Meanwhile the real endeavor of the organization has been to secure the person of John H. Surratt, and through the co-operation of the State Department his whereabouts was first made known to the Government early in October last, when it was discovered almost beyond doubt that Surratt was serving in the Papal Zouaves in Rome. With no more delay than transpired in getting instructions from Washington with enlarged and positive authority to effect the capture, the first apprehension of Surratt occurred under the auspices of our own detectives about three weeks ago. His subsequent escape into Italy, with whom we have but a modified extradition treaty, made his recapture doubtful until he sealed his own doom by continuing his flight into Egypt, with which Government we have a full treaty of extradition. I am authorized to say that the Government has been cognizant of every step of this chase after the last of the conspirators, and that its own detectives of the War Department force have conducted it to the successful end. Admiral Goldsborough has been telegraphed to to bring the captured and his captors to this country without delay."

A special dispatch from Montreal says Surratt, after his escape from the United States, was the guest of J. Hogan, proprietor of St. Lawrence Hall, a place notorious during the war as the rendezvous of fugitive rebels. Here Surratt was supplied with funds by some of the leading Southerners to pay his passage to Europe. We shall doubtless soon have from Surratt's own lips who these parties were that thus made themselves complicitors after the fact in the assassination of the "good" President. John C. Breckinridge was I believe, there at the time; Jake Thompson and George N. Sanders certainly were.

It would appear from the correspondence sent to Congress yesterday by the President that our Government had knowledge of Surratt's whereabouts early in last May. As Minister King's first letter to Mr. Seward on the subject is dated on the 21st of April, Mr. Boutwell was right, therefore, in charging in his late speech this knowledge upon the Government, though he was wrong in leaving his readers to infer from his language that the proper use had not been made to this knowledge.

We are now told from Washington that arrangements will be begun forthwith for the trial of Jeff. Davis, and that it will take place sometime in the course of the ensuing spring. About that time, Mr. John Bull, having perhaps succeeded in "stamping out" Fenianism in Ireland, and conveniently forgotten all about the atrocities of Jamaica—will begin to howl anew over the impending fate of the "first gentleman of America." His anguish will doubtless be as sincere as his humanity is all embracing. But will he give Jeff. a sixpence for the asking? I am very much afraid that "he would see him doomed first," as a Scotchman would say.

Meeting of the Fortieth Congress.

The following is a copy of the act which passed the House on the 6th of December providing for the meeting of the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March:

Be it enacted, &c., That, in addition to the first or regular terms of the meeting of Congress there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at twelve o'clock meridian, on the 4th day of March, the day on which the term begins, except that when the 4th of March occurs on Sunday; then the meeting shall take place on the next succeeding day at twelve o'clock meridian.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That section 17 of the act approved July 28, 1866, entitled. "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes," be so amended that no Senator or Representative in Congress who has been a member of the Congress next immediately preceding shall receive any allowance for mileage for travelling to the place of meeting to attend such additional session provided for in the foregoing section.

A CHANCE FOR THE "ANXIOUS AND AIMLESS" LOWELL GIRLS.—Brigham Young has thoughts of compassion towards the Lowell factory girls, as witness this passage from his last conference address:—

"The last time I was in the city of Lowell, there were fourteen thousand more females than males in that one city. This is many years ago. They live and die in a single state, and are forgotten. Have they filled the measure of their creation, and accomplished the designs of heaven in bringing them upon the earth? No, they have not. Two thousand good, God fearing men should go there and take to themselves seven wives apiece. It is written in the Bible, 'and in that day, seven women shall lay hold of one man, saying we shall eat our own bread, and wear our own apparel; only let us be called by thy name to take away our reproach.' The government of the United States do not intend that that prophecy shall be fulfilled, and the Lord Almighty means that it shall. Do you not think the Lord will conquer? I think he will, and we are helping him."

The Detroit *Post* of December 4th says: A despatch was received from Oswego yesterday, by Capt. Hugh Coyne, announcing the loss of the schooner *M. Ballard*, with all on board. The shipwreck occurred at the Galloo Islands, near the foot of Lake Ontario. The *Ballard* was owned by Capt. Coyne, and was in command of his brother, Capt. John Coyne. The crew is supposed to have consisted of nine persons in all, but we have been able to obtain the names of only two in addition to the captain. These are Joseph Payment, the mate, a young man from 25 to 28 years old, whose residence is unknown, and E. W. Guynon, the cook, aged 30, whose home was in Chelsea, Washtenaw county, where his parents, brothers and sisters all reside.

Shall the Democratic Party Live or Die?

NASBY GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDERATE X ROADS,
(Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky),
November 26th, 1866.

The papers uv the country are very generally discussin the question: "Shel the Democratic party live or die?" wich, when we take into considerashen the fact that the corpse is afore us, seems to me holler mockery, and a heartles triflin with the feelins uv the friends uv the deceast. Ther ain't no yoose uv talkin uv its fucher, coz its in its fucher now, and a toombstun mite ez well be put up, regardlis of expence, commemoratin its virchoos.

The Chicago *Times* and various other papers are advocatin uv floppin over to nigger suffrage. I have let my Websterian intelleck lite onto this subjeck at various times, and the more I hev considered it the more I am satisfied that it wont do. A nabor uv mine once hed the stumick-ake, and applied to me for a remedy. In a spirit uv jockslarity I told him that stricknine wood cure that ez well ez all other physicle ills. The poor fellow, not seein it wuz a joke, took an ounce or two, and need I state the result? He sleeps in the valley! Nigger suffrage, wich iz rank pizen, wood end the troubles uv the Democrisy, but wooden't it end Democrisy, also? We mite die gracefully ez Democrats, but wood our resurrecshun ez Abilishinists be certain? Wooden't the people, when we are wunst entoombed, forget to awaken us?

My objecshuns are these:

1. We can't gobble Abilishen with nigger suffrage, for the reason that ef the people desire it they'd probably go to the inventors thereof, that they mite be ashoored uv gettin the genocine article.

2. We can't get the nigger after he is a man and a brother. The *Times'* idee is, we'd ketch 'em on the score that the trash naterally gravitate to us. We are too late for this. The nigger now is lookin up—not down—and ef the tax wuz taken off uv whisky, so as to bring that essenshel to Dimocratic success wunst more within our means, and we shood devote ourselves enthoosiastically to the work, we wouldn't be able to get 'em down to our level in twenty years.

After that time I shel hev gone into that other world where pollytix won't trouble me, and ef the orthodox religis beleefs uv the day is correct, in the department of the tother world in which I shell pull up, there will be a strong Dimocratic majority. Ez I lift up my eyes from thence, it will do me no pertickler good, ez I know uv, to be told that the Dimocrisy hev elected ther President by nigger votes—that intelligence should supply the place uv the water I shood be callin for.

Its instant relief we need, and ef life is ever pumped into the carcass afore us, it must be done to wunst. I have an idea for the salvashun uv the party, which, ef acted on, will give us a lease of power for years—Mexico.

Here is suthin feasible. Let the South adopt the Constitooshnel amendment towunst, providin Congress will knock out the third secshun, wich disfranchises the heft uv us who are fit for Congress, and also repeal the test oath, and immejitly let Johnson annex Mexico. How will it stand, then? We hev ten States out, wich we kin depend upon. Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland make thirteen, and Mexico kin be cut up into twenty more, or thirty for that matter, givin us a clean majority in the Senit, House and Electoral College. I hev let my intelleck onto this subjeck and ain't mistaken. In Mexico is the precise population we kin work upon. "They can't understand our speakers," sez one objector. Very good. I admit it, and what do we want uv voters who kin understand us? The downfall uv Dimocracy commenst the minit the people begun to understand us. So long ez they took things on trust, it wuz all right, but when they begun to question, the jig wuz up. Intelligense is a good thing in the abstrack, but you must be moderit in its yoose.

Enuff uv us wood hev to emigrate thither, uv course, to be sent back to Washington. Seward and I, for instance, wood go to the Senit from Chihuahua, Doolittle and Dr. Olds uv Ohio, from San Juan, Henry Clay Dean and Cowan from Tamaulipas, John Morrissey and Randall from Matamoras, Vallandigham and Slocum from Tehauntepec, Custer and Beecher—no, they've gone back on us—Jim Steedman and Jesse D. Brite from Puebla, et settry.

There wood be room for every one uv the leadin' Democrats North in these States. Ther wood be sixty seats in the Senit and three hundred in the House to be filled, besides the State offices. The hundreds uv thousands uv Democrats now mournin for offices, and who can't be supplied, wood here find openins. Think uv it! Thirty States turned over to us with a people wich coodn't compete with us for the offices. My sole expans with the thot. The field wood be a rich one for Androo Jaxon Rogers to stump, for the people, not understanding a word uv wat he wuz a sayin and havin a high opinion uv the Americans, wood think he wuz talkin sence! And His Eggslency, the President! wat a chance it wood be for him! He cood hev Duglis dug up and reburied at Monterey, so es he cood hev an excuse for makin a tour to his tomb, or, ef the friends uv the statesman objected to that, he cood go to Chicago by the way uv the City uv Mexico, and cood make his speech at the way stations through that country without fear. The Mexikins wood receve the Constooshun and stars gladly, and ez they don't understand the language they woodent receve his speeches with peels uv lafture ez they did on his late memorable tour thro Noo York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinoy, et settry, the remembrance uv wich even at this day, sends a thrill uv anguish thro the Presidenshal breast wich even the triumph in Delaware and Maryland cannot and does not soothe.

The people ov the North wood receive the proposishen gladly. I menshened the matter to a leadin merchant uv Philadelphia, who had jest declined to give six months' credit for a small stock of goods to a friend uv mine on my indorsement, but who in the most gentlemanly manner expressed a willingness to sell for cash, and he warmly approved uv it.

"Go," sez he, "and ef it will work ez you say and take them incubusses out uv this country, I think I kin not only promise yoo the co-operation uv the people uv the North, but also money enuff to pay your fares to the land uv your choice."

And he bust into teers.

"What are you weepin for?" said I astonished.

"Those teers," said he, "are for Mexico. She hez endured much, but her cup uv woe is not yet full."

This is the only hope uv the Democrisy. The people hev bin brought face to face with slavery, and they smasht it. They hev bin brought face to face with nigger equality, and they don't scare at it at all. They wuz brought up before Southern sooperiority, and they punctured that. They took some rather extensive toors thro the South, and somehow they come home with singler ideas, and wondered that they had bin rooled so long by such emptiness. The Booth speculashen didn't pay, for tho we shot Linkin we coodn't shoot Linkin's principles, and they remain to torchur us. When he fell, others, sumhow, stept forrerd and took up the ark, and they hev bin carryin it right along. Johnson interposed the post offices, but they kicked em aside contemptuously. Only by addishun kin we hope in the fucher to roole. The sole uv John Brown is marchin on, and ez far ez I kin see, our plan is to let it march and git out uv the way.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(which is Postmaster.)

GENERAL SPINNER AND A REBEL GENERAL.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* relates how Gen. Spinner, the man whose name is written on the greenbacks, lately nonplussed a rebel General:

A very amusing scene occurred to-day in the office of General Spinner, the United States Treasurer. Gen. Edward Johnson, who commanded a division of soldiers in the rebel army, visited the office of General Spinner this morning, and presented a claim against the United States Government for some $400. It seems this amount was due him as a Major of a regiment in the United States service, which position he deserted and entered the rebel army at the breaking out of the war. Before leaving the service he presented his voucher to a United States paymaster for payment, and a draft for the amount was sent him; but before it reached him he had fled and entered the service of the Confederacy. Having received a pardon from the President, he now lays claim to the old balance as due him. After General Spinner had heard his case he saluted ex-Gen. Johnson something in this style: "I don't see how you can make such a claim as this. You deserted your Government, and ever since have been stealing everything you could lay your hands on, and robbing her of her property. You know you make a claim for back pay. If I understand the law, desertion makes a forfeiture of all pay and allowances due at the time, or what may hereafter become due."

To this Gen. Johnson replied that Mr. Spinner was mistaken, and that he did not consider what he did desertion or robbery; that he did what he considered right, and demanded the payment of his claim.

General Spinner replied a second time that he considered that he (Johnson) had been stealing from the United States Government for four years, and did not deserve the amount claimed, and that he would not pay it.

Mr. Johnson left silently, but evidently chagrined and crestfallen.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY IN SCOTLAND.—A curious stone figure has been found in a quarry at Wishaw, Scotland, which is to be sent to the British Museum. A local paper says: "On the bank of the freestone stone quarry, which is being worked at the lower end of the town of Wishaw is to be seen a sculpture like form, which, at the first glance, is not unlike one of the winged bulls that have been dug out of the sand heaps which have imbedded the ruins of ancient Nineveh. The operations of the quarriers have recently disinterred it from its rocky tomb in the bottom of the quarry, and by great care in hewing out the rock around it, they have been enabled to secure it in an almost entire state. The workmen have turned up many similar forms of late, of smaller size: but when this was first met it created quite a sensation among them, for, from the position in which it was found lying, the parts first uncovered bore a remarkable resemblance to the human form. Its head and body together measured about eight feet long, and its shape is somewhat different from any member of the saurian tribe that has hitherto been discovered in the same section of rocks. It seems to belong to a higher order of life, and bears a strong resemblance to members of the seal or walrus tribe, that tenant the seas and lounge on the shores at the present day. It appears to be lying on its side, on a line parallel to what must have been the tidal wave. Its fore fins or paddles, are folded into its belly. The rock in which it was found overlies the main coal, and is of the description designated by the quarriers and builders as liver rocks—an amorphous freestone, having neither beds nor vertical cracks, presenting the appearance of having been formed in convulsive waters, and under different conditions from the ordinary bedded rocks. A few yards from the place where these fossil mummies have been extracted, algæ or seaweed are seen in great abundance.

The President's Message calls for no comment, and will hardly repay anybody for the trouble of reading it who is familiar with his former messages and has read any of the speeches delivered by him during his late tour. He seems to have "settled down on a conviction" which neither facts nor arguments can shake. An illustration of the mischief which a foolish or ignorant man can do when placed in a high position, may be found in the effect produced on the temper of Congress by Mr. Johnson's proceedings during the past summer. The House of Representatives, at least, seems to be so exasperated and so determined to punish him, that it actually takes pains to give its proceedings an appearance of recklessness, solely for the purpose of displaying its contempt for the President. We say "solely," because the bill depriving him of the power to amnesty rebels would be just as effective if passed after a decent amount of discussion as when passed without any discussion under the majority gag. The only thing gained by haste is to give a little more sting to an expression of contempt. The probabilities are that Mr. Johnson's influence in legislation is at an end, and that his "policy" will play no part hereafter in reconstruction. He has become, in fact, a "body hanging on the verge of the Government." That he will find the position pretty uncomfortable, it is quite safe to predict.—*The Nation.*

REBEL ASSOCIATIONS.—The following is from the report of Gen. Sickles, commanding at Charleston, S. C.:

It has likewise been found necessary to prohibit associations or assemblages composed of persons who served in the rebel armies, and having for their object the perpetuation of any military or other organization engaged in the rebellion. This prohibition has not been enforced against any society which has, in good faith, confined its action to the charitable relief of disabled and indigent survivors, and the ordinary observances for the burial of the dead.

Recently a meeting of one of these associations was made the occasion for an address delivered by Gen. Wade Hampton, in which he is reported to have commented upon the Government and the armies of the United States, and especially upon the operations of Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, in a manner well calculated to incite discontent and hostility against the authorities of the United States. I have directed an inquiry into the matter, in order that the association of rebel soldiers may be suppressed, and Gen. Hampton admonished to observe the terms of his parole, if, upon investigation, it shall appear to have been disregarded in this instance.

A FRENCH JUMBLE.—The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

I close my Paris letter with a little item of American news, for which I am indebted to a Paris daily paper of yesterday, and which will be fresh to the readers of the *Tribune*. I translate direct and literally: "We see that the Republican party in the United States is preparing to impeach President Johnson. The Senate will decide upon the propriety of the impeachment, if it is formally proposed by the Chambers of Deputies. What is remarkable is that the President of the Senate, Mr. Chase, is a candidate for the coming Presidential election, and will consequently be in direct competition with Johnson."

Gen. Sheridan says in his late report:

It is strange that over a white man killed by Indians on an extensive frontier the greatest excitement will take place, but over the killing of many freedmen in the settlements nothing is done. I cannot help but see this, and I cannot help but tell it to my superiors, no matter how unpleasant it may be to the authorities of Texas.

THE HERMITAGE.—A Nashville dispatch of Nov. 30th, gives the following:

In the House to-day a bill passed to a third reading and is now a law, appropriating the Hermitage property and two hundred acres of the home of General Jackson to the General Government, to be used as a branch of the West Point Military Academy.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL surpasses all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

Pacific Degree Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T.—Holds regular meetings in Good Templars' Hall, corner Alder and Front streets, the First and Third Mondays in the month. Degree members in good standing are invited to attend. nov25dtf

Crystal Lodge No. 19, I. O. G. T.—Meets on Tuesday evening of each week at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the au17 W. C. T.

Willamette Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.—Holds its Regular Communications on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month at o'clock P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. ap17tf By order of W. M.

Portland Lodge No. 20, I. O. G. T.—Meets on Wednesday evening of each week at 7½ o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the jy1 W. C. T.

Multnomah Lodge No. 18, I. O. G. T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 7 o'clock on Saturday evenings of each week. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. C. T.
Portland, Nov 7, 1866. dtf

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, in Stark's building, third story, opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. au1 By order of N. G.

Harmony Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.—Meets on 2d and 4th Mondays of each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M.

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month. By order of M. E. H. P.

Ellison Encampment No. 1., I. O. of O. F., Meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at 1 o'clock P. M. Patriarchs in good standing are invited to attend. By order of C. P.
no22:dtf

CITY BAKERY
and
Provision Store.

R. PITTOCK,
NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Opposite Lower Steamship Landing
and Corner First and Morrison Streets,
Wholesale and Retail manufacturer of
BREAD,
Butter, Water, Sugar, Boston and Soda
CRACKERS,
PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.
and all kinds of
STEAMBOAT AND SHIP STORES,
Family Groceries,
FEED, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.

Bread and Stores delivered to any part of the City. Orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly dispatched.

The business hereafter will be conducted STRICTLY ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE!

CUT NAILS, ALL SIZES, 4d to 60d,
On hand and for sale by
R. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

Hotels and Restaurants.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL,

160 FRONT STREET,
(UPPER PART OF THE CITY,)
PORTLAND, OREGON,
JOHN S. WHITE, - - - Proprietor.

THIS House has recently been purchased by the present proprietor; has been thoroughly refitted and furnished in the best style and now offers first-class accommodations.

Board, by the week	$5 to 8 00
Board, by the day	1 to 1 25
Single Meals	50

Baggage taken to the Hotel free of charge.
jan4 dtf

LAFAYETTE
RESTAURANT AND ROTISSERIE,
Under the Oro Fino Hall,
FIRST STREET, PORTLAND.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE PLEASURE OF announcing to his friends and the public in general that he will open the above establishment on Thursday, the 11th inst., and that it will be conducted on the same principle as the Hotel de France at Victoria.

Portland, October 8th, 1866.
oct5d3m PIERRE MANCIET.

S. D. SMITH.................................L. P. W. QUIMBY.

Western Hotel,
Corner of Morrison and First streets.
PORTLAND, OREGON,
SMITH & QUIMBY..................................Proprietors.

THIS HOUSE HAS RECENTLY BEEN EXTENsively enlarged.
Rooms Hard-Finished and Newly Furnished.
A Baggage Wagon will be at the Steamers to bring baggage to the House Free of Charge. mch20d2ptf

LINCOLN HOUSE!
Corner Washington and Front Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
N. C. MATTHIEUSEN,

OF THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, VICTORIA, HAVing taken the above House, wishes to announce to the public that he is now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable.
Portland, August 24th, 1866. dtf

COFFEE AND OYSTER SALOON!
Next Door North of Oro Fino Hall,
FIRST STREET, PORTLAND.

OYSTERS AND REFRESHMENTS FOR the accommodation of
Families and Special Parties!

CONFECTIONERY AND CAKES of all kinds, unsurpassed for purity of design and delicacy of ornamentation.
WEDDING ORDERS promptly attended to.
dec16d1ptf C. A. ALISKY, Proprietor.

Orleans Hotel,
ON THE LEVEE,
UMATILLA, OREGON.

THIS HOUSE, AFTER BEING THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, REFURNISHED and ENLARGED, is again open for the reception of guests, by its well-known former Proprietor and Owner.

No pains will be spared to make this a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in every respect.

Stages, connecting with the Boats, leave this House for all parts of the mines.

Situated as it is, on the bank of the river, it is free from the annoying sands peculiar to this country.

A Sail Boat attached to the House for use of guests.
Baggage taken to the House FREE OF CHARGE.
JESSE FAILING, Proprietor.
Umatilla, August 1, 1866. aug11d2m

New Columbian,
112, 120 and 122 Front St., cor. Morrison.
GOOD NEWS!

THE NEW COLUMBIAN having just been elegantly finished, and being now ready for the reception of Guests, the Proprietor would say to the citizens of Portland and the travelling public, that he is now ready to receive and entertain all who may favor him with a call, at PRICES TO SUIT. The NEW COLUMBIAN is an entirely new house, hard finished, rooms well ventilated and well furnished, and has capacity to accommodate (with comfort to the guests) six hundred people.

The DINING ROOM is large and commodious; has fine suits of rooms, with connecting doors, for families. The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, permitting nohouse to excel it either in quality or variety.

A large fire-proof Safe for the deposit of valuables.—Baggage taken to the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE. House open all night.

Board, per week, $6; Board and Lodging, $7 to $10.

The Proprietor will at all times endeavor to please his guests, and respectfully and earnestly solicits the patronage of the citizens of Portland and the travelling public.
oc3dtf P. B. SINNOTT, Proprietor.

Mansion House,
No. 143 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
E. CARNEY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, after being thoroughly renovated and newly furnished:

HOUSE OPEN ALL NIGHT.

A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR THE SECURITY OF VALUABLES.

TERMS:

Board and Lodging, per week	$5 00
Board and Lodging, per day	1 00
Single Meals	25
Lodgings	25

The MANSION HOUSE BAGGAGE WAGON will always be at the wharf to take baggage FREE of charge.
my10dtf

GLOBE HOTEL,
Corner of North Front and C Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Portland and the traveling community, that he is now ready to receive and entertain all who may favor him with a call, in a manner and at prices to suit the times.

"THE GLOBE" is a NEW HOUSE, just finished; the rooms are large, well ventilated and elegantly furnished with carpets, &c., &c. The table will always be supplied with the very best the market affords.

It will be the constant and earnest endeavor of the proprietor to so conduct the "GLOBE HOTEL" as to give entire satisfaction to his guests; he would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
my3:3m PHILIP SCHADE,

MOSSMAN'S HOTEL,
OPPOSITE THE STEAMBOAT LANDING, COMMERCIAL STREET,
SALEM, OREGON,

Board, per week	$5 00
Board and Lodging	6@8 00

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Stages leave this House for Dallas on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; for Silverton on Tuesdays and Fridays; for Scio on Tuesday.
dec10d1m I. V. MOSSMAN.

GOOD GRUB AND PLENTY OF IT!
AT THE
Bennett House,
SALEM, OREGON.
L. JAY S. TURNEY,

HAVING LEASED THE ABOVE NAMED HOTEL, is prepared to accommodate the traveling public, and ONE HUNDRED REGULAR BOARDERS, in as good style as any House on the Coast. He has determined to make the "Bennett" as good as the best and *better* than any public house in Salem. He will soon complete some important improvements, which will add greatly to its appearance and comfort, and intends to merit and hopes to receive his share of patronage.

He has secured the services of "Charley" (known to be the best cook in Salem, and one of the best in the whole country) and other competent persons to manage the culinary department, and is resolved to set as good a table as can be found anywhere—not in clap-trap, pomp and show, flummery and fine furniture, but in an abundant supply of the very best the market affords.

His Bar-room will be kept warmed and lighted, and well supplied with newspapers, periodicals and other suitable reading matter, and kept in a manner which will make it an agreeable resort.

In short, he intends making an effort to please ALL who stop at the BENNETT HOUSE. And he most respectfully requests his friends everywhere to give the old and well known stand at least one more trial before concluding they can do as well elsewhere, and promises if they are not well treated, and properly cared for, *at reasonable figures*, it will not be the fault of the public's most obedient and most humble servant,
L. JAY S. TURNEY,

N. B.—Furnished rooms, with or without board, by the day, week or month, at the Bennett; charges moderate.
L. J. S. T.
Salem, Oregon, Nov. 12, 1866. dtf.

NEW YORK BAKERY
F. C. HORNUNG,
9 North Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF all kinds of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of superior quality, at low rates.

Also, of his own manufacture, all kinds of CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES and BREAD.

Also, a choice lot of RUSSIAN CAVIAR, by the package to suit purchasers.

Also, a fine lot of OLD "OTARD BRANDY," by the gallon.

Orders from the interior solicited and promptly attended to.
seed1ptf

COOPERS TOOLS,
On hand and for sale low by
R. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

Medical Cards.

DR. R. B. WILSON,
Office—No. 5 Stark Street,
(Up-Stairs,)
Residence—North Fourth street,
Between B and C.
na10 dawtf

CHAS. BLACH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—WASHINGTON ST., corner of Front, Parrish's Block, opposite *Oregonian* office, Portland, Oregon.
Office Hours—7 to 2 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. oc10tf

DR. A. J. HOFFMANN,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
Dalles, Oregon.
nov20 d1ptf

J. F. KELLOGG,
DENTIST.
Main Street, Dalles City.

OFFICE.—IN THE ROOMS FORMERLY OCCUPIED by Dr. Gurley.
Dr. K. has had sixteen years' experience as a Dentist. Work Warranted. Charges Reasonable.
nov24d1m

DR. H. M'KINNELL
HOMEOPATHIST,

THOSE PREFERING THIS MILD, EFFICIENT MEDICAL TREATMENT can consult him at his Office, on Fourth street, fronting the Public Square.

Ten Years Practice in Oregon enables him to treat successfully diseases peculiar to the climate.
Portland, March 16, 1864. dtf

DR. G. W. BROWN

HAS located in Portland, in CARTER'S NEW BUILDING, for the permanent cure of all private diseases, such as syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures &c. He also calls the attention of those suffering with

DISEASES OF THE EYES

to call at his office and be at once restored. Surgical operations SKILFULLY performed on the EYES for film, cataract, strabismus or cross eyes.

Below are some of the many testimonials:

This is to certify that I, John B. Jodwan, was blind for over nine years, and I tried all means of a cure, and and many doctors, and all of no effect, and I spent all the means I had. Finally, I had to become a county charge, and when I was taken to Dr. G. W. Brown, and stated my case to him, and misfortune, he at once commenced to treat my eyes, and now I am well, and commend all those that are suffering with diseases of the eyes to call on Dr. G. W. Brown. The reason why I do this is to let suffering humanity know where they can be cured.
J. B. JODWAN.

STATE OF OREGON, Marion County, ss.—Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of November, 1866.
SETH R. HAMMER, Notary Public.
SATURDAY, Feb. 10, 1866.

This is to certify that my daughter was almost blind for over seven years, and was doctored by other physicians without obtaining any relief, when finally I took her to Dr. G. W. Brown, who examined her case, and at once began to give her treatment, and her sight has been entirely restored. I do this to let those who are suffering with diseases of the eyes know where they can obtain a cure. It has been three years since her eyes were cured, and they are yet sound.
THOMAS LIVINGSTON,
Deer Creek Precinct, Douglas county, Oregon.
SALEM, July 21, 1866.

This is to certify that I was blind for over four months, and almost blind for one year and a half; I tried several eye doctors but received no benefit; I had almost given my case up as hopeless when fortunately I heard of Dr. G. W. Brown, now of Salem. I was induced to try him; he performed a surgical operation on my eyes, and gave me treatment. I soon began to recover, and in a short time I was perfectly cured. I do this in justice to one who rescued me from a fate worse than death, and also for the benefit of those who are laboring under similar afflictions that they may know where they can get relief. It is now about eight months since my eyes were cured and they still remain good. I can see to read the finest print without difficulty, and my eyes can bear the strongest light without pain.
ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, A. D. 1866. SETH R. HAMMER,
dec4dtf Notary Public.

To Soldiers Claiming Bounties
UNDER THE
EQUALIZATION BOUNTY BILL!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RECENTLY REturned from Washington City, where he has made the proper arrangements for the collections of the Extra Bounty of $100 allowed to all soldiers enlisted after the 19th day of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and $50 for soldiers enlisted for a period of not less than two years.

Persons entitled to the benefits of said Bounty will find it to their interest to attend to its collection at once. Having an Agent at Washington, and personal knowledge of the mode of making collections through the Departments, I can get returns promptly.

Call with your Discharge, and two witnesses for identification, at the Publication Office of the *Daily Oregonian*, No. 5 Washington St., Portland.
A. BUSHWILER, Claim Agent.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES, UNDER THE ACT TO EQUALIZE BOUNTIES, APPROVED JULY 28, 1866.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 16, 1866.

1. All applications shall be filed within the period of six months, from the 1st day of October, 1866, and before any payments are made, shall be classified by regiments, battalions, or other separate organizations, and no application filed after that period shall be settled until after the former shall have been paid.

2. No application shall be entertained unless accompanied by the original discharge of the soldier and the affidavit required by the fourteenth section of the Act, and the further affidavit that he has not received, nor is he entitled to receive from the United States, under any laws or regulations prior to the Act of July 28, 1866, more than $100 bounty for any and all military service rendered by him during the late rebellion, over and above the amount therein claimed.

3. All applications for the additional bounty authorized by this Act from surviving soldiers shall be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and the evidence of identity shall be the same as is now required, and applications from the heirs of deceased soldiers shall be in the form now required by the Treasury Department.

4. As soon as the examination of the claims of any regiment, or other independent organization, shall have been properly acted upon the Paymaster General shall take the necessary steps for their prompt payment.

5. A register shall be kept in the Paymaster General's office, and also in the office of the Second Auditor, of all claims presented under the law, in which the claimants will be classified by regiments, etc. If the claims be allowed, the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted, and if rejected the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated.

6. In the applications for bounty, as required by the third of these rules, the affidavit shall state each and every period of service rendered by the claimant, and also that he never served otherwise than as herein stated.

7. Organizations irregularly in the service of the United States, or called out for special purposes, as State Militia, Home Guards, etc., and not included in the general bounty laws, are not included within the meaning of the Act.

8. Soldiers enlisted for "three years or during the war," who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war, shall be considered as having served out the period of their enlistment, and are entitled to bounty under this Act.

9. The minority of heirs, claimants for bounty under this Act, must be proven to have existed at the date of its passage. Parents shall receive jointly the bounty to which they may be entitled as heirs, unless the father has abandoned the support of his family, in which case it shall be paid to the mother. Non-residence in the United States shall not be a bar to the claim of heirs, who would otherwise legally inherit.

The provisions of the Act exclude from its benefits the following classes:

1. Those who, after serving the full period of their enlistment, were dishonorably discharged at its expiration.

2. Those discharged during enlistment by way of favor or punishment.

3. Those discharged on account of disability contracted in the service, but not occasioned by wounds received "in the line of duty," who shall not have previously served two or three years respectively at the time of discharge.

4. Those discharged on account of disability existing at the time of their enlistment.

5. The heirs of those who have died since their discharge of wounds or disease not contracted in the service and in the line of duty.

6. The surviving soldiers and heirs of deceased soldiers who, under previous laws, have received or are entitled to receive a bounty of more than $100 from the United States.

7. The surviving soldiers, as well as the heirs of deceased soldiers, when such soldiers have bartered, sold, assigned, loaned, transferred, exchanged or given away their final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other Act of Congress.

8. The Act of the 28th of July, 1866, creates no right of inheritance beyond those vested by the law under which those heirs received or were entitled to receive the original bounty, and debars certain classes, brothers and sisters of heirs that were entitled to receive the original bounty, from any claim for the additional bounty provided by this Act.

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General for his opinion on the point whether the rules and regulations as within amended are in conformity with law.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
September 14, 1866. Secretary of War.

I have examined these amended regulations, and am of opinion they are in conformity with law.
HENRY STANBERY,
September 15, 1866. Attorney General.

The foregoing rules and regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.
By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

N. B.
Persons residing at a great distance can have their claims attended to by sending me their "Discharge," Postoffice address and place of enlistment.
A. BUSHWILER.

Farms for Sale.

A FARM OF 240 ACRES, WITHIN TWO MILES of Oregon City, for sale at a very reasonable price.

ALSO, A FARM OF 320 ACRES, thirteen miles from Portland on the Boon's Ferry road.

Apply at the Washington Hotel, corner of Second and Alder streets, Portland, Oregon.
Sept. 17, 1866. dtf J. KOENIG.

Boots and Shoes,
UP STAIRS; A LARGE STOCK.
H. W. CORBETT.

San Francisco.

HYDRAULIC HOSE MANUFACTORY.

THREE SEAMS, SEWED WITH TWENTY-PLY Twine, and guaranteed to stand the pressure of 100 to 200 feet fall,

ONE TO THREE-PLY HOSE MADE.

All orders punctually attended to.

TENTS, AWNINGS, BAGS, and all kinds of Sewing to order.
S. HOWARD,
aug14d1y4p 326 Davis St., San Francisco.

P. C. DART,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
419 Front Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments of Merchantable Produce.

REFERS TO

Portland—Messrs. Ladd & Tilton; Henry Failing, Esq.
San Francisco—Wm. C. Ralston, Esq., Cashier Bank of California; Henry Coolton, Jr.
New York—Messrs. A. E. and C. E. Tilton, 95 and 97 Liberty St.; Albert Clark, Brevoort Home. m23dtf

N. W. SPAULDING,
Saw-Smithing & Repairing
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 113 Pine Street, between Front and Battery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. W. SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH INSERTED IN CIRCULAR SAWS.

REPAIRING, in all its branches, such as Gumming, Re-Toothing, Straightening, &c.

CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes; also, Cross-cut, Mill, Mulay, Gang, Buck, Butcher, and Hand Saws of all kinds together with a good assortment of Saw Arbours at lowest market rates.

Cast-Steel faced PLANER KNIVES and MOULDING CUTTERS always on hand, or made to order on short notice.

N. B.—Messrs. KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon, are my duly authorized Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Orders sent through them by telegraph or otherwise will be filled at same rates as if sent to me direct.
July 1st, 1866.—dtf N. W. SPAULDING

Medical.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.
NEW REMEDIES, NEW REMEDIES
Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,

617 KEARNEY STREET, NEAR COMMERCIAL, San Francisco. Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc. Skin Diseases (of years standing) and Ulcerated Legs successfully treated.

Horrible Diseases.

How many thousands of persons, both male and female, are there who are suffering out a miserable existence from the effects of secret indulgences, or from virus absorbed into the system! Look at their pallid, emaciated and disfigured faces and their broken-down constitutions, disqualifying them for the happiness of marriage or the enjoyment of life. In this horrid situation thousands suffer until death closes the scene. Let parents, guardians, friends, attend to those who are suffering with any of these horrible life-destroying maladies—see that they are cared for and cured before it be too late. Send them immediately to Doctor Gibbon, a physician who has made private disease his especial study for years, and who is certain to cure the most inveterate cases without mercury or any injurious drugs. It is important to those who are afflicted, or to those who are interested in the welfare of their friends, to be careful of the many pretended doctors who infest all cities, publishing their skill in curing all diseases in a few days, imposing upon the public by using the names of eminent physicians from Europe and other places. Be therefore careful and make strict inquiry, or you may fall into the hands of these charlatans.

Seminal Weakness.

Seminal Emissions, the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice, or depraved sexual indulgence, is practised by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing, with unerring certainty, the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combated by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, a disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushes; pimples and various eruptions about the face, furred tongue, feted breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequent insanity. If relief be not obtained, should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure. Dr. G. will give One Hundred Dollars to any person who will prove satisfactorily to him that he was cured of this complaint by either of the San Francisco quacks.

DOCTOR GIBBON is responsible, and will give to each patient a written instrument, binding himself to effect a radical and permanent cure, or make no charge.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME, by addressing a letter to Doctor Gibbon, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded, free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions for use, for Ten Dollars, sent in registered letter or through Wells, Fargo & Co.

Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, 616 Kearney street, corner Commercial, San Francisco. Post Office Box 252.

Consultations FREE.

Prevention Better than Cure.

The newly invented Patent French Safe, a sure Preventive against Disease and Pregnancy, sent by mail Price $2. Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, 616 Kearney St., cor. Commercial, San Francisco. Postoffice Box 252.

Correspondents will please inform DR. GIBBON that they read his advertisement in the *Daily Oregonian* (or *Weekly Oregonian*, as the case may be.)
je21d4ptf:w2m5

PEACE! PEACE!

TO THE POOR INVALID NOTHING IS MORE pleasing.

CANCERS—One of the most torturing diseases on earth, conquered and eradicated without the use of instruments by DR. WM. HENLEY.

Nine-tenths of the diseases prevalent in this climate are caused in the first place by Bad Colds and Coughs. I have one of the greatest preparations for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis or Soreness of the Chest ever before offered to the human family. A troublesome Hacking Cough it will remove in a few days.

References—Judge Marquam, Mr. DeWitt, store keeper, G. H. Hill, and many others.

Any person wishing any of my Salves, Ointments, Fever and Ague Pills, or Cough Medicine can get them at my residence, corner of Jefferson and Fifth Streets, Portland. oc8dtf DR. WM. HENLEY.

PORTLAND
PLUMBING, GAS & STEAM FITTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 110 First Street.

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING FROM the East—
Cooking Ranges,
Hot Water Boilers,
Copper, Tin and Planished Bath Tubs;
Square and angular Black Walnut Counter-Sunk
Marble Wash Stands;
Cold, and Hot and Cold WATER SHOWERS;
SILVER-PLATED BASIN COCKS;
MARBLE WASH-BASINS;
FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS;
HYDRAULIC RAMS;
NON-FREEZING HYDRANTS;
WATER CLOSETS, &c., &c.

Persons wishing to introduce Cold, or Hot and Cold Water into their premises, either Plain or Ornamental, would do well to give me a call.
Portland, April 3d, 1865. C. H. MYERS.

ENGINEERS AND OTHERS,
Take Notice.

JUST RECEIVED, A SMALL LOT OF THE CELEbrated SCOTCH TUBES for Water Guages.

Also, the Largest Stock ever offered before in this city of all sizes WROUGHT IRON PIPES from ⅛ to 4 inch inside diameter; BRASS COCKS, T'S, ELBOWS, RETURN BENDS, NIPPLES, BUSHINGS, &c.

Constantly on hand, STEAM WHISTLES, STEAM GUAGES, WATER GUAGES, GOVERNOR and STOP VALVES, THROTTLE, ANGLE and CHECK VALVES, GUAGE COCKS, AIR COCKS, and all kinds of

BRASS WORK,
FOR STEAM, WATER, AND GAS.

Persons wishing any thing in the above line, will do well to examine and price my stock before sending to San Francisco.
C. H. MYERS,
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting Establishment,
ap3dtf No. 110, First Street, Portland.

Union Market
South-West Corner of Washington and Second Streets,
MANN, SCLOTH & CO., Proprietors.

WILL ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND the Best of *MEATS ON ALL VARIETIES*, and other articles in their line WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A liberal Share of Patronage is solicited, as we expect to keep as good an assortment and of as good quality as the country affords, and will deliver the same to purchasers to all parts of the city.

Kosser Meat constantly on hand.
Portland, Sept. 6th, 1866. dtf

Empire Market.
Corner Washington and First Sts., and
Pacific Market,
No. 2, Couch's Addition.

I WILL KEEP ON HAND all the varieties of FRESH AND CURED MEATS that the market affords, for sale at either of the above Markets, at Wholesale or Retail.

Give me a call, one and all, and we will try to make you all satisfied. (Ja13dtf) A. H. JOHNSON.

CIRCULAR SAWS,
AND MANDRELS FOR CIRCULAR SAWS,
For sale by H. W. CORBETT.

City and County Notices.

ABSTRACT
Of Receipts and Disbursements by the City Treasurer for the Quarter ending December 31st, 1866.

	COIN.	CURRENCY.
Balance in General and Special Funds, as per last report	$12,784 92	$[illegible]
Received from Licenses	4,104 43	
" " Street Commissioner for surplus gravel	12 25	
" " Appropriation for Improvement of Willamette river		
" " Recorder's court	120 67	
	14 11	
	$35,340 90	$[illegible]
Warrants pd and returned as vouchers	$73,357 85	
Paid Interest on Willamette river warrants	254 50	23,621 41
Remaining in Treasury	$6,708 [illegible]	$[illegible]

	COIN.	CURRENCY.
Bal. in Gen'l Fund	$5,109 40	$ 66 35
Bal. in Recorder's Court Fund	375 10	110 00
Bal. Surplus Fund	544 34	
Bal. In Fund for indebtedness to December 31, 1866	27 50	
Bal. In Fund for Improvement of Willamette river	562 24	
	$6,708 [illegible]	$[illegible]

Funds for Street Improvement.

Balance in Fund for improvement of Front from Harrison to Morrison Streets, as per last report	$ 280 00
Warrants paid and returned	67 [illegible]
Balance in Fund due and payable to property owners	[illegible]
Balance in Fund for improvement of Front from Pine to Morrison streets, as per last report due and payable to property owners	[illegible]
Balance in Fund for improvement of Washington street from Front to East Park street, as per last report	463 [illegible]
Warrants paid and returned	456 [illegible]
Balance in Fund due and payable property owners	[illegible]
Balance in Fund for improvement of Madison street, as per last r[illegible]	438 [illegible]
Warrants paid and returned	156 [illegible]
Balance in Fund due and pay[illegible] property owners	
Balance in Fund for improve[illegible] First street, as per last repo[illegible]	1,281 [illegible]
Warrants paid and returned	1,068 [illegible]
Balance in Fund due and p[illegible] property owners	
Balance in Fund for improve[illegible] Front street, as per last re[illegible]	4,726 [illegible]
Warrants paid and returned	4,[illegible]
Balance remaining in Fund.	
Received in Fund for Impro[illegible] B street	10 [illegible]
Warrants paid and returned	34 [illegible]
Balance remaining in Fund	[illegible]

Recapitulation.

Balance in General and Spe[illegible] Funds $6,708 [illegible]
" in Fund for im[illegible] Front from Morr[illegible] son street [illegible]
" in Fund for im[illegible] Front from Pi[illegible] street [illegible]
" in Fund for imp[illegible] Washington stre[illegible] [illegible]
" in Fund for imp[illegible] Madison street [illegible]
" In Fund for imp[illegible] First street [illegible]
" in Fund for imp[illegible] Front and N. Fro[illegible] [illegible]
" in Fund for impro[illegible] B street [illegible]

Total balance [illegible]

C. P. FERRY, [illegible]
Attest: R. WILCOX,
Auditor [illegible] City of P[illegible]

Public Sale
Of Land for Street A[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that in [illegible] rants issued to [illegible] order of the [illegible] cil of the City of Portland, to collect [illegible] thereon for the improvement of B[illegible] west line of North [illegible] nt and center of [illegible] declared by Ordinance No. 363, I [illegible] on the 1st day of February, 1867, at the [illegible] M., will sell at public auction to the [illegible] U. S. coin, at the C[illegible] House door in [illegible] land, Multnomah c[illegible] State of O[illegible] [illegible] costs [illegible] expenses of sale, lowing described [illegible] and situated in [illegible] dition to the City [illegible] land county said, to-wit:

No. of blk.	No. of [illegible]	[illegible]	Am't.
9	4	[illegible]	
9	5	[illegible]	
10	8	[illegible]	
11	5	[illegible]	
11	6	[illegible]	
11	7	[illegible]	

HENRY L[illegible]

Dated January 2, 1867.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE [illegible] gon, for Multnomah county—[illegible] plaintiff, vs James P. O. Lownsdale, [illegible] the estate of Daniel H. Lownsdale, [illegible] James P. O., William [illegible] Cooper and [illegible] his wife, Millard O. and Ruth A. [illegible] Lamb, formerly Emma Squires, and [illegible] Ida Squires, heirs at law of the said [illegible] dale, deceased, the said James P. O. [illegible] said Millard, William E. Cooper, said Emma and Ida and John A. [illegible] of the said Ruth A. Lownsdale, defe[illegible]

To Emma Lamb, formerly [illegible] Lamb and Ida Squires, non-resid[illegible] the State of Oregon, you and each of you [illegible] quired to appear and answer the [illegible] you and others, defendants in the [illegible] and if you fail to answer the same by the [illegible] term of said court, which shall be held [illegible] piration of six weeks from the first [illegible] summons, to-wit: the second Monday in [illegible] a decree will be taken against you for [illegible] and the plaintiff will apply to the court for [illegible] manded in said complaint [illegible] in your executing to plaint[illegible] a good and [illegible] to lots 3 and 4 in block [illegible] the city of [illegible] county and State afore[illegible] being any right or claim there[illegible]

W. W. & J. G. CHAPMAN, Att'ys for Pl'ff.
Portland, Oregon, Dec. [illegible] 1866.
dec10ldonw6w

SUMMONS.—In the Circuit Court of the [illegible] gon for Multnomah [illegible] [illegible] vs. L. M. Parrish and [illegible] McKinney, William M[illegible] Thomas McMahon a[illegible] burn and Rebecca, [illegible] his wife, Ross, Loren D. Waldo [illegible] Mary L. Ross, Evan Ross, heirs at law of Daniel McK[illegible] and E. D. Shattuck, guardian of the [illegible] D. and Mary L. Ross, ch[illegible] and heirs [illegible] phen Ross, deceased, def[illegible] *close mortgage.*

To the defendant, Emily [illegible] name of the State of Oreg[illegible] are hereby [illegible] appear and answer the [illegible] in the suit against you and other [illegible] Court of the State of Oreg[illegible] the first day of the next [illegible] thereof [illegible] from the first publication [illegible] second Monday in Februa[illegible] so to appear or answer [illegible] you for want thereof and [illegible] for the relief in the compl[illegible] demanded.

Portland, Oregon, Decem[illegible] 1866.
W. W. & J. G. CHAPMAN,
dec22d6w Plaintiff's [illegible]

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS [illegible]
Corner of North Front and [illegible]
One Block North [illegible]
PORTLAND, [illegible]
MANUFA[illegible]
STEAM ENGINES,
Boilers,
SAW AND GRIST MILL,
Quartz and Mining
MACHINERY
OF ALL KINDS,
Castings for Agricultural Machinery,
WROUGHT IRON SHUTTER WORK,
For Fire-Proof Buildings, at
SAN FRANCISCO COST AND FREIGHT.
Blacksmithing and Repairing.
PATTERNS MADE TO ORDER BY
PETER TAYLOR.
All orders for Work will be Executed Promptly.
JOHN NATION,
September 3, 1866. dtf Superintendent.

80 Tons
PURE LIVERPOOL SALT—COARSE AND FINE,
by H. PITTOCK,
Corner First and Morrison Streets and No 9, Front Street

Mining Tools,
A LARGE STOCK CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
For sale by H. W. CORBETT.

Newspaper Ink.
200 LBS. NEWS INK IN 60 LB. KEGS.
For sale by HENRY L. PITTOCK,
No. 5 Washington street, Portland.

VOL. VI.

The Daily

HENRY L. PITT

THE DAILY MORNING O
morning, except Sunda
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ADVERTISING at liberal r
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the best articles in the
Saturday morning, and
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and $1 for three mo
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SAN FRANCISCO AGENT
ington Street, San Fra

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FRIEDMA
(Successors to A.
Importers and Wholes
Stoves, Tin-Pla
Copper Wire,
JAPANNE
Agents for TILTON & Mc
FIRE AND BURGLA
Corner Front a
nov13 PORTLAN

D. M. M'
Attorney
OREGON CIT
nov15

M. PATRI
Attorney
PORTLAND,

OFFICE—WITH JUDGE
between Yamhill and
Weatherford's Drug Store.
business promptly and faithf

L. O. STERNS.
STERNS &
ATTORNEYS AND CO
PORTLAND,
Will practice their [illegible]
Oregon and adjac
Collections made, and all kin
to with dispatch.
Claims against the United S
adjusted.
H. C. SMALL, Notary Pub
OFFICE, No. 10, Carter's
of Front and Alder streets.

Oregon State Ins
COUNTY H
DRS. HAWTHOR
PHYSICIANS & [illegible]
Office at Drs. Chap
Corner of Front and V
PORTL

HENRY MAR
[illegible]
Foreign and D
NUTS OF AL
IGARS, TOBACCO, Pipes, &
Yankee No
FIRE CRACKERS and all ki
South Sea Island CORAL S
Also, Muller & Lamb—Fo
FRUIT TREES
Corner of Front and
Opposite Weekly House
P S—Orders promptly filled.

Albert M.
GOVERNMENT
96 Front Stree
PORTLAND,
Prosecutes Claims before the
dec31 Govern

JAS. L. DALY.
DALY & S
REAL ESTATE BROKE
General
OFFICE First Flo
Corner of Morrison and Fro
Particular attention give
accou
Legal and other Documents
dec2

To the Citizen

A. H. F

FOR many years a Merch
a Commission House in
of all kinds of flour, grain,
&c., &c. All those having
are desirous of turning, the
prices, will be accommodat
Victoria, V. I. My well k
chant in Portland, and my acq
Victoria since 1859, will, I
guarantee that every atten
and prompt remittances, sub
signees, will be strictly adh
be strictly CASH. I would
the best quality of articles.
dec20d1m1p

THE
Franklin
Corner of First a
STILL CONTIN
constantly on h
supply of Meats
sisting in part
BEEF, MUTTON, PORK,
and CORNED MEATS of
selling cheap for cash, both
TIDD,
dec24dtf

Printing
FOR
THE FOLLOWING SI
on hand
32x46.
28x42.
26x38.
Also, 200 lbs. NEW
No. 5 W

LUMBER
SUTTO
WHARF FOOT O
Dealers in Fir, Ced
wood
WE ARE NOW PRE
kinds of Lumber a
Lumber constantly on han

HARD
Direct fro
AND THE BEST
Eastern States. For

Fair V
THE TAX-PAYERS
11 can save costs b
Morrison street, and paying
of this month.
Jan. 3, 1867.

No
THE COPARTNERSHIP
between Samuel D.
the hotel business in this
Parties having claims agai
present them on or before
will please call and settle

Portland, Jan. 1st, 1867